PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,131—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. | |
| " SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 23rd Octr. |
| B.M.CALEDONIA | 7568 | W. B. Andrews | 30th " |
| M° CARTHAGE | 8290 | W. J. Nantes | 6th Nov. |
| B.I.EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 13th " |
| M° SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 20th " |
| B.I.PENINSULAR | 5152 | W. A. Wheler | 27th " |
| M° CARTHAGE | 8290 | W. J. Nantes | 4th Dec. |
| B.I.INDIA | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 11th " |
| M° SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 18th " |
| B.I.CALEDONIA | 7555 | W.B. Andrews | 25th " |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M° proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th Aug., 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st Nov., 1897. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,313 | 1st Dec., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | T. Androvich | 2,709 | |
| GISELA | L. Brelich | 4,260 | 12th Nov. |

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,000 | 21st Oct., 1897. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,255 | Le Coispellier | 29th October. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,222 | Durrande | 26th November. |
| MELBOURNE | 4,050 | Duchateau | 24th December. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Captain | Tons. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | DeMaubeuge | 5,707 | 21st Oct., 1897. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available in over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 21st Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,746 | 2nd Nov. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST LONDON | MADEIRA |
| ALGOA BAY | and |
| CAPE TOWN | SOUTHAMPTON |

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, c. 1, Postage half-anna.

### RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.

| | | Cash. Rs. A. | Credit. Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash. | BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY per lb. | 4 0 | |
| | BLACK OZIDE OF MANGANESE " | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Per gal. Rs. 2-8. | CARBOLIC ACID, 97 per cent. per bot. | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| " Rs. 3 0 | CREASOTINE " | 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Per cwt. Rs. 25 | CHLORIDE OF LIME " | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| | CHLORINE POWDER per pckt. | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| | DAMAR per cwt. | 15 0 | 16 12 |
| Per doz. Rs. 5 | EUCALYPTISED NAPHTHALINE per tin. | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Per cwt. Rs. 27-8 | HYDROCLORIC ACID per jar | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| | IODINE RESUBLIMED per 1 doz. | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| | MANGANATE OF SODA per lb. | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Per cwt. Rs. 60 | NAPHTHALINE " | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| " Rs. 12-8 | NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE POWDER 14 lbs. | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| " Rs. 130 | PERMANGANATE OF POTASH per lb. | 1 8 | 1 11 |
| | PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT per bot. | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Per case Rs. 28 | SULPHURIC ACID per jar. | 7 8 | 8 8 |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

ARMY MANUAL OF TELEGRAPHY—Field Telegraphs, Rs. 3.

BURDE'S PROBLEMS IN APPLIED TACTICS.—New Edition, Rs. 4.

PRINCE KRAFT'S CONVERSATION ON CAVALRY.—Rs. 6-10.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| CAVALRY TACTICS.—By "A Cavalry Officer." Just published by Mr. Standford, 1897 | 3 8 |
| SYLLABUS OF SQUADRON TRAINING.—By Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers, 1897 | 1 8 |
| HINTS TO YOUNG ADJUTANTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY, 1897 | 0 4 |
| MANUAL OF SADDLES AND COLLARS, SORE BACKS AND SORE SHOULDERS.—By Veterinary-Major Fred. Smith. Third Edition, 1897. | 1 9 |
| NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON ORGANISATION AND EQUIPMENT.—By Major E. H. Rodwell, D. A. A. G. I., 1897 | 2 2 |
| APPLIED TACTICS FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES.—A Supplement to Questions and Answers on Tactics, By Captain J. DeMange, 1897 | 4 0 |
| ROYAL WARRANT FOR PAY, PROMOTION, &c., 1897 | 1 0 |
| ILLUSTRATED TRANSPORT POCKET BOOK; Or Key to Transport Training. By Col. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Fully illustrated | 1 0 |
| Notes on Artillery and Artillery Drill, 1896 | 1 0 |
| Notes on Cavalry Drill, 1896 | 1 8 |
| Hints on Working out Tactical Problems. By Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, P. S. C., 1895 | 0 8 |

CAPTAIN F. N. MAUDE'S WORKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Military Letters and Essays | 7 0 |
| Cavalry Studies from Two Great Wars | 7 0 |
| Cavalry *versus* Infantry | 7 0 |

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

*Connoisseur*

McDOWELL & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

TO COMMEMORATE

### THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

### BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. C. OOMRIGUR. | E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co. | M. P. BARIA. |
| D. D. BARIA. | F. P. PEER. | PESTONJEE MANEKJEE |
| R. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co. | MORENAS & Co. | J. N. KAPADIA. |
| S. C. OOMRIGUR. | JAMSHED N. GUZDUR. | P. M. DAMANIA. |
| R. A. IRANI. | C. D. DAMANIA. | P. C. SHROFF. |
| DENISON & Co. | H. D. MOOLAN. | A. C. SHROFF. |
| J. F. KUTHOKE. | | |

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

### THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

| THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT. |
|---|---|---|---|

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO.. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,

of the approved Brands only.

### DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

### ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

| CLARETS | WHITE WINES | BRANDIES. |
|---|---|---|
| MEDOC | GRAVES | COGNAC |
| ST. JULIEN | BARSAC | " |
| ST. ESTEPHE | SAUTERNE | " |
| MARGAUX | | 1884 Vintage. |

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

LONG AND LOUD CHEERS! THUNDER OF APPLAUSES! ROARS OF LAUGHTER!

GAIETY THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

BY

PROFESSOR ZIO,

THE MARVELLOUS MAN,

Assisted by MADAME ODELLA, a LADY of IRON NERVE.

PROFESSOR ZIO

Will exhibit his skill by shooting Apples from bare head, Cigars and Coins from the mouth, &c., &c., without the aid of Shields or Holders of any kind; and, above all, without the aid of Mirrors. His Champion Fancy Lightning Rifle-shots and Back-shots have been acknowledged by the Press and Public of all parts of the World to be the Infallible Wonder. Besides a World of Wonders, in which the most marvellous revelations ever witnessed will be made, such as Dances and Performances by a Living Skeleton, &c., &c.

*N.B.*—During the performance on last Tuesday night, PROFESSOR ZIO shot through a burning Cigar given in the mouth of an European Gentleman, who went up to the stage from the Audience, to put the experiment to a convincing test, and returned thoroughly satisfied that the shooting was as genuine as it was startling, for the bullets were Messrs. Ely Brother's cartridge, 380 long and 124 grains in weight, with 14 grains of gun-powder, enough to kill a person at a distance of 500 yards. Please take note that such successful Shooting Feats have never before been attempted by any other Marksman!

Box plan at the FLOWER BOWER, near Gaiety Theatre.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain K. NUNOMI, 3,221 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

AS the UNDERSIGN D is leaving Bombay MR. P. DE BURE has been APPOINTED ACTING AGENT from THIS DAY.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 97.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDERS OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

ON and from THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, 3rd Class Passengers from Surat, Sachin and Maroli from Stations Banera to Colaba, inclusive, and via Dadar will only be booked by the No. 4 Up Passenger Train leaving Surat at 12-34.

The booking of 3rd Class Passengers for any of the above Stations will be stopped 15 minutes before the due-arrival of the Train.

Interned ate class tickets for the above Stations will not be issued from Surat until further notice.

D. H. POWELL, Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. B. DANOVARO has no connection with or interest in the firm of J. B. DANOVARO and Co., carrying on business as Advertising Agents at Church Gate Street. The Public are warned against dealing with him as in any way connected with the said firm.—Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for J. B. Danovaro and Co.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir, Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.

The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.

Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.

Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.

Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.

It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the lowest Tender or any Tender.

J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E., State Engineer.

Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received (Superscribed "Tender for Magazines") by the undersigned, up to noon, MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, for the construction of

(a) DYNAMITE MAGAZINE and
(b) DETONATOR

at Antop Hill, near Matoonga, Bombay.

Each item to be Tendered for Separately.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The time within which the work will be completed should be stated in the Tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 250 as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, Bombay Agent, The Wondaili (Deccan) Gold Mines, Ld. Treacher's Building, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1897.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us the undersigned HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA and FURDOONJEE DORABJEE, under the firm of WADIA FURDOONJEE & Co., was as from the 6th day of October, 1897, dissolved by mutual consent so far as regards the said Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia who on that date retired from the business; the said business shall hereafter be carried on under the same name and style by the said Furdoonjee Dorabjee alone.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA.
FURDOONJEE DORABJEE.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, will be held at Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co's Office, 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the second day of November, 1897, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees Five Lakhs as provided in Clause 4, page 5 in the Memorandum of Association to Rupees six and a half Lakhs divided into six hundred and fifty Shares of Rupees one thousand each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1897, at 4-30 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty Kerosine Oil Boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.

HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co., Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of SCRAP MATERIAL, WROUGHT IRON, and STEEL heavy and light trolly wheels and axles, B. G. and Metre Gauge wagon wheels and other condemned stores will be held at the Bengal-Nag ur Railway General Stores Yard, Nagpur, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, commencing at 8 A.M.

By Order,

D. B. CRITCHLEY, Chief Storekeeper, B. N. R.

Nagpur, C.P., 15th Oct. 1897.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

# PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

## BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.

&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

A SET OF SINGLE HARNESS GUARANTEED OF ENGLISH TANNED LEATHER, AND EVERY ARTICLE HAND SEWN.

BEST FINISH.

BRASS MOUNTED, Rs. 85,

SILVER MOUNTED, Rs. 110.

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE

# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1897.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

| Age next Birthday. | Premium. |
|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 10 0 0 |
| 25 | ,, 11 0 8 |
| 30 | ,, 12 4 8 |
| 35 | ,, 13 12 0 |
| 40 | ,, 15 10 0 |

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co, Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS OF THE

ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST

EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions, Lowest Safe Rates, Liberal Surrender Values, Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Ay. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & J. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES, From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co., SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, 19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders ..... | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waelers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce per mensem | Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate ..... | 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... | 5 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.. | 6 8 |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
W. M. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 5 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 25 | Half-yearly | ,, 30 |
| Quarterly | ,, 13 | Quarterly | ,, 15 |
| Monthly | ,, 5 | Monthly | ,, 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—*Up-Country.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 62 | Per Annum | Rs. 80 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 32 | Half-yearly | ,, 40 |
| Quarterly | ,, 16 | Quarterly | ,, 18 |
| Monthly | ,, 6 | Monthly | ,, 6-6 |

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | ,, 3-8 |
| Third do. | ,, 3-8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | As. 2 per line |

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | As. 8 per line. |
| Second do. | ,, 4 ,, |
| Third do. | ,, 2 ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The sale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-3 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 16 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 6 | Half-yearly | ,, 8 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 | Quarterly | ,, 4 |

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 |

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55 m. Sun sets, 5h, 34m. High water, 4-40a., 4-35a. Law water, 11-50m., 10-53a.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Gaiety Theatre, Professor Zio's performance.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor from Surat.

Po o.—There will be no game this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kerbella entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Crescent left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Maria Valerie left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Ernest Symons, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

AHMEDNAGAR HORSE SHOW.—Notice is given that the Horse and Agricultural show proposed to be held at Ahmednagar on the 4th, 5th, and 6th November next, has been abandoned owing to the outbreak of bubonic plague in Ahmednagar Cantonments.

THE GOA FAMINE FUND.—We are informed that the Representative Committee of the Portuguese community have despatched to his Excellency the Governor of Goa a further remittance of a thousand rupees out of their Goa Famine Relief Fund lately opened in British India.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.—Mr. William Husselley' manager, Jewraj Baloo Mill, at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police the theft of a five-chambered revolver, valued at Rs. 40, from a drawer in an almirah in his bedroom. He suspects a servant who his employment on the 13th instant.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN THE FORT.—With reference to the several complaints made regarding the beggar nuisance in the Fort, it may be stated that during the last month 828 beggars were taken up by the police from several localities in the Fort and prosecuted before the Presidency Magistrates.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST AN AFRIDI SOLDIER.—In accordance with the orders passed by Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mirs Aslam, the Afridi soldier of a British Regiment, who stood charged with murdering Morada, a private in the same regiment, will be conveyed to Hyderabad (Sind), this morning, under police escort, to be made over to the authorities there.

THE MILK SUPPLY COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Diamand Jubilee Milk Supply and Dairy Co., Ld., held on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Roughton, it was resolved, among other matters, that the remuneration of Bai Dhunbai K. M. Shroff, secretary and manager of the company, instead of being a fixed salary, should be at the rate of 2 pies per seer of milk sold from the dairy.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—A murder of a Koli woman is reported to have been committed here in Koliwada. It appears that the deceased was formerly in the keeping of a Mahomedan, who doubbed her stabbed and stabbed her with a knife a dozen times. The murderer has been arrested and committed for trial.—Jowari and bajres crops are partly spoiled owing to excess of rain here. However, wheat, gram and cotton crops will be ample.—The weather is stifling.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' REPLY TO THE GOAN COMMUNITY OF POONA.—Under instructions from the Government of India, Mr. S. W. Edgerley C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, has been directed to request the Rev. S. M. D'Souza, Vicar, R. C. Church, Poona City, to convey to the Portuguese Community, Poona, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' gracious appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the loyal telegram sent by them on the occasion of the completion of the sixth year of Her Majesty's reign.

KOLHAPUR RACES.—When by the notice of the 3rd instaht, the Kolhapur and S. M. Country Races were postponed till December on account of the re-appearances of plague at Poona and other places, all the owners either withdraw or cancelled their entries. A new prospectus for the races proposed to be held in December has been undertaken. But it has been determined that, as there is every likelihood of these very difficulties arising in December, there shall be no races held at Kolhapur this year. The owners' entrance fees will be refunded in a day or two.

SALE OF MINORS.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of selling and purchasing two minor girls, preferred against Jaina and Bibi, women, at the instance of Inspector Meyers. Bibi brought the girls from Khangaum, and sold them to the first accused on 22nd August last. The girls were kept in a brothel, at Dhobi Street, Chukla, in charge of Jaina, and the police arrested the accused on 28th August last. The charge having been proved, the women were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND IN MARATHI.—Mr. Bujang rao Ramchundra Manker, of this city, has issued a Marathi edition of Phonography, which he has adapted to that language. The shorthand outlines are very neatly and clearly lithographed, and the book should prove very useful to vernacular reporters, who have hitherto had to take notes of Marathi speeches in English phonography, and subsequently re-translate them into the original. Mr. Manker has used the system himself with success, and deserves credit for performing the difficult task of adapting phonography to the requirements of a another languages than that of its inventor.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT GIRGAUM.—Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale and Mr. Harichandra Pandurang Raghoba, writes a correspondent, were entertained to a music party, on Saturday, by the members of the Dalvadya community. The entertainment was given in the hall of Mr. Ramshunker Govindrao, at Girgaum, and nearly all the leading members of their community were present. Addresses of congratulation printed on silk handkerchiefs, and enumerating all the good qualities of these two gentlemen, were presented to them by the sheetes amidst loud cheerings. Both of them acknowledged in feeling terms the spontaneous gifts of their community, and promised to watch its interests morally and intellectually to the best of their abilities. Distribution of bouquets and attar followed. Coffee was next served, after partaking of which both the guests left the hall. Fireworks were let off as they drove away.

HAWKERS ON THE MAIL STEAMER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector George charged Ahmed Ali, Gulam Noor Mahomed, Asraf Mural, and Perosha Dossabhoy under section 9 of Act XL of 1880, with having trespassed on the 16th instant, on board the steamer Britannia without permission and satisfactory excuse. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. Isaac Shields, Superintendent, P and O. S. N. Company, said that the Britannia was lying in the harbour, and he saw accused, who were all hawkers, on board the vessel. They had no right to be there, and the captain had refused admission. As a rule, he kept a quartermaster on the gangway to prevent people going up the steamer. Constable James Murray corroborated Mr. Shield's statement. The magistrate did not think the police Act was applicable, and said that under the Penal Code to bring home the charge of trespass the intention to intimidate, insult, or annoy should be proved. The accused were warned and discharged.

PROTRACTED ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kala Chowkey Road, touching the death of Dashrat Baloo, a brick-layer, aged forty years, residing in that locality. For the last five or six months he had been suffering from fever and cough. He had been treated in the J. J. Hospital as an indoor patient for two months, but as his condition did not show any symptoms of improvement, he left that institution about six weeks ago. He then tried various household remedies, but with no better result. He ceased to work, and was supported by his daughter, who is a labourer in a mill. On Friday night, Dashrat took his evening meal as usual, and went to sleep about 10 p.m. About 3 o'clock on the following morning, he was found missing from his bed. A search was made for him, and about 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, his body was found floating in a well close by the chawl by one of the tenants. The police were informed, and the body was removed out of the well. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.—At half-past 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fisherman, named Pandoo Atar, residing at Sewree, Koliwada, was lying asleep in his hut, when he was aroused by a servant, who informed him that someone was digging the wall outside. He got up and quietly went outside when he saw two men busily engaged in boring a hole in the wall. The complainant raised an alarm, on hearing which the burglars bolted. They were immediately pursued by a number of fishermen, who had come out of their huts on hearing the alarm. The burglars ran into the Magazine grounds, where one of them made good his escape, but the other man jumped over the rocks and took to the water. Several fisherman attempted to follow the thief in a boat, but the man took out a knife and threatened to kill anyone who approached him. Mr. James, the Warrant Officer, in charge of the Magazine, on hearing the noise, at once took another boat, and captured the man about three hundred yards away from the shore, and handed him over to the police. The man, in his attempt to evade arrest, sustained several cuts on his person from the rocks. Superintendent Briscoe upon an inquiry ascertained that the man, whose name is Toolasing Ameersing, is a Purdasee by caste, and a noted burglar. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged the accused before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with burglary. The magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to arrest the other accused.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE I. C. S.—A Indore correspondent writes:—Mr. Kanwar Sain, M.A., goes over to England by the P. & O. steamer Britannia to compete for the next I. C. S. Examination. He belongs to a well-known Punjab family. His father, Mr. Bhim Sain, is a leading member of the Sialkot Bar. Mr. Kanwar Sain has been throughout his University career a brilliant and successful scholar. In almost every examination he headed the list. He obtained his M. A. degree in Physics and in English Literature. He worked, for about two years, as an Assistant Professor of Science and afterwards of English Literature in the Government College, Lahore. He has not as yet completed his 21st year. With a very rapid progress in mental education he paid no less regard to his physical development. He took a keen interest in all athletic games, in football, riding, swimming, and gymnastic exercises. We congratulate Mr. Bhim Sain on the pains he took in bringing up his son so well. If the maxim that God helps those who help themselves holds good, it is hoped that the blessing which attends a diligent and conscientious discharge of duty will enable Mr. Kanwar Sain to rise to the position he aspires to.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Sewree Cross Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body Luximee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, wife of Dhondoo Sonoo, residing in a chawl on the Wadala Road, near Masoonga. Deceased and her husband worked in the China Mill, and were alleged to have been living happily together. Luximee had been subject to head-ache and complained of giddiness, and consequently she had to stay away from work very often. On Saturday morning she went to work, and did not return home in the evening. The husband searched for her, but failing to trace her whereabouts, gave information to the police. On Sunday afternoon a cultivator, while passing along the Sewree Cross Road, noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in a quarryhole. He gave information to the police, who had the body removed, and it was then identified by the husband as that of his missing wife. There were no marks of violence on the body and all the ornaments which she used to wear were safe on her person. The water in the quarryhole has never been used by the residents of the locality. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—It is now stated that Mr. F. P. Austin, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, some time during November next, will take charge of the Surat District; and Khan Bahadoor Nanabhai C. Shebkhan is to be appointed acting Superintendent at Thana. Mr. W. A. Du Bois will be transferred to the Khandesh District and not to Nassik, as it was stated before.—The capital sentence of convict Bharatsing Sivdinsing, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Thana for murdering Postal runner Nathia Bhikaria and robbing Rs. 10,171 from the post bags in the Kolva Mahim Talooka in July last, was carried out in the Thana Jail on Tuesday last. The Superintendent of Jail and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, were present on the occasion.—The widowed daughter (about 21 years ago) of a gentleman of the Parbhoo community in Thana, left the protection of her father a few days ago and married one Datatraya Bhaskar Jalvant (aged 26) in Sheth Madhowdas Raghunathdas Widow Marriage Hall in Bombay. It is said that the Parbhoo community here intend to ex-communicate the man who took part in the ceremony. A general meeting of the C. Kayasth Parbhoos is being held in Bhow Saheb Inamdar's bungalow, to-day, for the purpose.—Nineteen candidates of the Second and 32 of the Third Grade Public Service Certificate Examination have been declared successful at this year's examination held in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School in September last. An English-knowing Inspector of the Thana Municipality has been deputed to Bombay in order to learn the scheme of disinfecting houses, etc., in which plague cases have occurred.—The following transfers of Police Inspectors have been made in the Thana District:—Rao Saheb Ramchandar Ghanashyam from Bassein to Kalyan Division, and Khan Saheb Shaik Ibram Ali Mukadum from Kalyan to Bassein (including Thana) Division.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice.)

THE JUMA MUSJID AND ITS PROPERTIES,

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL VS. MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITAKER.

KAZI MAHOMED ALI MURGHAY AND OTHERS VS. NACODA MAHOMED SYED ROGAY.

THIS was an application made to the Chief Justice in Chambers on Saturday last for the amendment of a certain decree of the High Court by deleting the word Koknl from the decree. It was stated that the scheme for the future management of the Juma Musjid and its appropriated properties, prepared by the Advocate-General, was laid before the High Court on the 18th ult., and was confirmed without the grant of a rule *nisi* of the 7th ult., for amendment of the decree by deleting the word Koknl, being brought to the notice of the court. The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application, said that the suit referred to was between Koknies exclusively; and it was assumed that those interested in the management were Koknies. The accounts for the community were spoken of generally; and the fact was not brought before the court prominently. It was accordingly not dealt with in this judgment. The suit was between Koknies, consequently they had put the word Koknies in the decree. If the present Mahomedan community claim to have an interest in the mosque, they must get this set aside by filing a suit. If his lordship deleted the word now, he said he should be deciding that the whole Mahomedan community had a right. The rule was, therefore, discharged with costs.

## TITLED ASSURANCE OFFICIALS.

IT is doubtful if in any other profession there are so many titled personages actively employed as in the insurance profession. We are, of course, not alluding to those numerous and influential members of the aristocracy who figure as directors on the boards of many companies. A custom seems to have sprung up of late years where assurance companies have branches in the West End of appointing some titled member of society as secretary. The Law Accident and Contingency Assurance Company are happy in the possession of Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, as their secretary; and three baronets, Sir R. Heron Maxwell, Sir Francis Osborne, and Sir Francis E. G. Astley-Corbett represent the Alliance, the Gresham, and the Scottish Equitable Life offices, respectively. That Sir J. R. Heron Maxwell was formerly a Captain in the 15th Hussars, and that Sir Francis Astley Corbett was in the Scots Guards in the Suakim expedition of 1885, would seem to show that in the insurance world there is a useful sphere of work for retired military men. The West End secretary of the Royal Insurance Company, too, the Hon. Algernon H. Bethune, brother of Baron Ebury, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and served in the Ashantee War. Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K.C.B., for thirty years Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and now in his sixty-eighth year, represent the Palatine; while the Commercial Union have secured the services of the Hon. F. W. Anson, brother of the Earl of Lichfield.—*Insurance Observer.*

## INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH VI.—Distance 500 yards.

| | Score. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Vol A D Green, N W R R, Kotri | 50 | 40 |
| Lce Corpl G A Roach, O V R, Lucknow, 47 pl. 2 | 49 | 25 |
| Capt T A Pepys, C N M R, Ranchi, 47 pl. 2 | 49 | 10 |
| Vol E M Bollard, E I R, Jamalpur, 46 pl. 3 | 49 | 10 |
| Capt A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri | 48 | 5 |
| Sergt Maj T Walsh, O V R, Lucknow | 48 | 5 |
| Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere | 48 | 5 |
| Corpl H Tubbs, B B and C I, Ajmere | 48 | 5 |
| Sergt W Stahl, B B and C I, Bandikui, 46 pl. 2 | 48 | 5 |
| Sergt C Ashton, N W R R, Kotri, 45 pl. 3 | 48 | 5 |
| Vol D McDonald, 1st P V R, Kotri | 47 | 3 |
| Corpl A Adshead, N W R R, Karachi | 47 | 3 |
| Sergt Maj W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta | 47 | 3 |
| Lce Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere | 47 | 3 |
| Cr Sergt E W Watson, B B and C I, Ajmere | 47 | 3 |
| Lt Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri | 47 | 2 |
| Cr Sergt W Leach, O V R, Lucknow, 45 pl. 2 | 47 | 2 |
| Vol A G Harrison, 1st P V R, Simla | 46 | 2 |
| Vol H St J Jackson, 1st C V R, Calcutta | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt Maj F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt P Gaughan, B B and C I, Bandikui | 46 | 2 |
| Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt G Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere | 46 | 2 |
| Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur | 46 | 2 |
| Vol J S Lovejoy, O V R, Lucknow | 46 | 2 |

MATCH VII.—Distance 600 yards.

| | Score. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Vol H Lashbury, B B and C I, Ajmere, 45 p'. 3 | 48 | 40 |
| Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur | 46 | 25 |
| Corpl A Adshead, N W R R, Kotri | 45 | 10 |
| Cr Sergt A D Green, N W R R, Karachi | 45 | 10 |
| * Gr J A Dolton, C A V, Calcutta | 45 | 5 |
| Sergt Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta | 44 | 5 |
| Vol D McDonald, 1st P V R, Pindi | 44 | 5 |
| Sergt G Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere | 44 | 5 |
| W Runciman, E I R, Jamalpur, 44—3 pl. 2 | 43 | 5 |
| Corpl H Tubbs, B B and C I, Ajmere | 43 | 5 |
| Sergt P Gaughan, B B and C I, Bandikui | 43 | 3 |
| Lce Corpl F H Dracott, B B and C I, Indore | 43 | 3 |
| Sergt W Fleming, E I R, Jamalpur, 43—3 | 42 | 3 |
| Lce Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere | 42 | 3 |
| Vol W Chars, 1st P V R, Lahore | 42 | 3 |
| Sergt R Bailye, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 40 pl. 2 | 42 | 2 |
| Cr Sergt W Payne, 1st P V R, Simla, 40 pl. 2 | 42 | 2 |
| Sergt Instr J Harlow, 1st C V R, Calcutta | 42 | 2 |
| Sergt C J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta, 39 pl. 2 | 42 | 2 |
| Asst Surgn A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta | 41 | 2 |
| Sergt Major W Hargreaves, O L H, Lucknow | 41 | 2 |
| Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur | 41 | 2 |
| Vol J S Lovejoy, O V R, Lucknow | 41 | 2 |
| Capt T A Peppe, C N M R, Ranchi | 41 | 2 |
| Vol P Hypher, E S S R, Simla | 41 | 2 |

* 2 points added for carbine.

34 prizes. Rs. 158.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the initial estimate for the acquisition of five hundred and seventy-five bighas of land required for the new carriage shops at Lilluah in the Howrah District at a cost of Rs. 4,27,500.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the supply of twenty-four practice swords with twenty-four spare blades of Virgilio's Lan's make, from Florence, for trial in Indian gymnasia and classes.

MR. N. F. MACKENZIE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the General Branch of the Public Works Department, vacates his appointment shortly, and will be succeeded by Mr. O. C. Lees, Under-Secretary, Public Works, Bengal.

THERE was a case of plague at Hardwar on the 5th instant, and another one on the 7th, and two more on the 11th instant, making fifteen cases up to date, eight of which have proved fatal. There has also been one case at Saharanpur.

MR. E. KIRSCHNER, Agent of Messrs. Thomson and Co., has been arrested in connection with the seizure of arms found in the unlawful possession of the son of the Raja of Waraha. His case came on before the Deputy Commissioner on Friday, and evidence for the prosecution was heard.

AT present the estimated area actually under paddy cultivation in Lower Burma is 5,512,303 acres, as against 5,231,611 acres actually cropped last year; that is, an increase of 5·4 per cent. The crop prospects are excellent and there is every chance of a bumper year. The position is rapidly improving also in the scarcity tracts of Upper Burma.

How to find Rs. 2,65,940 per annum for the new drainage scheme, was the problem before the Madras Municipal Commissioners at their meeting on Monday. The Madras Government has vetoed all the proposals of the Municipality with one exception, an enhancement of the vehicle and animal tax, and has expressed the opinion that the only way of meeting the additional charges is by enhancing the tax on buildings and lands by a maximum of 6 per cent. No decision was arrived at on Monday.

THE famine returns for the past week show a reduction of 214,000 persons in receipt of relief; every province sharing in the decrease. The numbers on the lists, however, still exceed 1,166,000; but more than half of these are in the Central Provinces. Bombay has still 190,000 on the works and 87,000 receiving gratuitous relief. The numbers in Madras are now only about 100,000. Prices continue to fall steadily.

So far as calculation can be made at the present time, it is believed that the cost of the frontier operations from first to last will involve an expenditure of 375 lakhs. This includes the cost of the Tochi Expedition. The estimate is framed on the basis of an expenditure spread over six months from July to the end of December. By the latter date it is expected that the various field forces will have returned to cantonments. The actual fighting in the Afridi country will be over long before then, and so also should any operations which may have to be taken against the Bunerwals.

THE Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Havelock, the Resident, and his staff, attended a durbar in the Cochin durbar-hall on Thursday evening, when the Raja of Cochin received their Excellencies. At the conclusion of the durbar the Cochin palace and jewels were inspected. The durbar was followed by a levee, at which the principal *Sirkar* officials and chief residents were presented to His Excellency. On Friday morning their Excellencies visited the Roman Catholic orphanage and convent girls' schools and the Ernacolam general hospital. The Governor distributed the prizes in the evening at the Ernacolam College, after according a private interview to the Raja. There was a State dinner on Friday when the foreshore and backwater was illuminated.

MR. F. A. NICHOLSON, Collector of South Canara, will, it is now definitely settled, be appointed to represent Madras on the Supreme Legislative Council in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, who has completed his period of two years. Mr. Nicholson is a special authority on agricultural and revenue matters; and he should do good service for Madras on the Supreme Council, for he has had a varied experience in all branches of the service. By the way, the second volume of his work on Agricultural Banks is about to be issued by the Government Press.

A STATEMENT has been issued by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal showing that for the week ending the 3rd October 27,737 persons were examined at the plague observation camps at Khana, Katihar and Damukhdia, of which number 21,536 were examined at Khana. Since the camps were opened 768,307 persons have been examined. During the week 277 persons were detained and 8,437 have been detained since the camps were opened. There were three deaths at Damukhdia camp, but these were not due to plague.

MR. J. D. LATOUCHE, from the North-West Provinces, and Mr. F. A. Nicholson, from Madras, have been nominated Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

CAPTAIN SHOWERS will be posted to Quetta as Political Agent while Mr. Williams is acting as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner; Captain C. F. Minchin succeeding Captain Showers at Loralai.

IT has been settled that Sir George White will remain in office as Commander-in-Chief until February. This will enable Sir William Lockhart to take privilege leave home on the conclusion of the Tirah operations.

THE Collector of Karachi, in connection with the revision of the octroi schedule, requests the Municipality to nominate their members on the Committee to be appointed to devise means for the raising of the remaining part of the revenue required. The Chamber of Commerce have nominated Messrs. Weir and Cooper on their behalf. The imposition of eight days' quarantine against native arrivals from Bombay has raised the question as to why Europeans are not similarly treated.

THE following telegram, dated 13th October, has been sent by the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department:—"In view of the reported negotiations now in progress between the British, French and American Governments on the currency question, and in view of the possibility of the result of these negotiations being detrimental to the interests of India, the committee of the Bengal Chamber would respectfully solicit an assurance that no changes of a radical nature affecting the Indian currency will be taken without the fullest opportunity being given for the consideration of the question to those interested in the trade and finance of India. The rumours consequent on these negotiations are causing a feeling of uneasiness which is greatly hampering Indian trade."

THE scope of operations on the frontier has been so wide that our Generals have had good opportunities for employment, and the Commander-in-Chief has had to go far afield in his selection of officers to exercise command. The Indian army certainly cannot complain that it has not been given its share of the good things going. It is true that the Divisions of the Tirah Expeditionary Force have fallen to officers of the British Service, but the operations as a whole are under the control of an Indian officer (Sir William Lockhart) and the Malakand Field Force has all along been commanded by Sir Bindon Blood, who is also borne on the Indian list. Including the Tochi Force we find that twelve Indian and seven British Service officers are, or have been, employed in responsible positions. Their names are as follows:—*Indian Service*: Sir William Lockhart, Sir Bindon Blood, Sir Power Palmer, Major-General Corrie-Bird, Colonels (with one exception acting as Brigadiers) Egerton, Meiklejohn, Westmacott, Gaselee, Reid, Hammond, Macgregor, and Hill. *British Service*: Major-Generals Yeatman-Biggs, Nicholson and Symons, Brigadier-Generals Ellis, Wodehouse, Jeffreys, and Hamilton.

THE result of the final tie in the Quetta polo tournament gives the trophy to the Lancashire Fusiliers, who beat the Border Regiment by 6 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

WITH a view to the ensurance of prompt audit and adjustments of the accounts of the Malakand Field Force and of the troops employed in connection with the North-Western Frontier disturbances, the Government of India have sanctioned the entertainment of pensioned clerks, and the transfer of clerks from other Commands to the office of the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command.

THERE will be only one more meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla this season, namely on November 5th, when a new Postal Act will be introduced.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—A committee consisting of the most influential members of the Jewish persuasion in the Transvaal have drafted a letter to the Executive Council, setting forth the disabilities under which their co-religionists suffer. Under the existing laws Jews and Roman Catholics can be arrested on suspicion, without warrant; they are incapable of holding the most subordinate office in the State, and are debarred from participating in the Government grant for education. It is believed that the petition will be referred to the commission now sitting for the revision of the Grondwet, although it is currently reported that the report will not be completed for some years. Messrs. S. B. Joel, Samuel Marks, Leopold Grahame, Henry Adler, S. L. Heymann, and the Revs. Harris and Isaacs are on the committee. Mr. Harry Solomon, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, has taken great interest in the movement, Mr. Samuel Goldreich acting as chairman and Mr. Francis Bishop as hon. secretary. A deputation will shortly wait upon the Executive.

IN a recent catalogue Mr. Quaritch appends the following interesting remarks to the announcement of "The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton."—"Lady Burton was certainly a very fascinating woman. She came to me soon after marriage, while Captain Burton was at Fernando Po, for frequent gossips, eliciting from me all I knew about her husband. She was delighted to hear that before Burton's starting for Mecca I had examined his muscular arm, and foretold that he would succeed. I got up an Arabic Lexicon in an Oriental guise, which volume accompanied him to Mecca. During the Burtons' married life we were constant friends and correspondents. After Burton's death Lady Burton occasionally consulted me. I saw her last while she lay on her sick-bed, crippled by the internal disease which caused her death."

IN reference to the suggestion made some time ago by Mr. Powlett Weatherley, that the place where Livingstone died should be marked by some permanent memorial of the great missionary-explorer, the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Duncan Beston, of the African Lakes Corporation, to the editor of the *British Central Africa Gazette*:—In your issue of June 15 you refer to the late correspondence on the above subject, in the home papers, called forth by Mr. Weatherley's letter in the *British Central Africa Gazette*, and state that there is a probability of steps being taken to mark the last resting-place of Dr. Livingstone, one of the noblest travellers of our time and to whom Nyasaland owes so much. You expressed the desire that some provision might also be made for keeping in good repair the grave of Mrs. Livingstone at Shapunga, on the Zambesi. On behalf of the African Lakes Corporation (Limited), I have pleasure in undertaking this work without charge, and in intimating that arrangements will be made for periodical visits to the spot by one of our staff, in order that it may be kept in a uniformly clean and tidy condition. All in British Central Africa will be interested to hear of the movement at home to mark the last resting-place of Dr. Livingstone in Ulala, and by what means it is proposed to do so."

M. TURREL, Minister of Public Works, was present, on Sept. 26, at the inauguration of a monument to M. Viette, at Blamont, and said the French Government had but one object—to unite all good Frenchmen in working for the prosperity of Republican France. By a prudent and firm policy they had been able to give to the country security abroad and peace at home. There was much talk of conspiracies; but everybody knew who were the accomplices of the Government—the agricultural classes, who desired to see their crops protected against the foreigner and the artisans, whom they protected against cheap foreign labour, while at the same time securing for them the largest possible number of markets for their products abroad. One of the Radical members, M. Hubbard, in a speech delivered on Sept. 25, denounced the Government for having bought the support of the "Rallied" by concessions to the Church, and said that the present Cabinet was "the Cabinet of Papism."

PICQUET, the plumber who at great risk to his life so gallantly saved more than a score of ladies by dashing in and out among the flames when the structure in which the Charity Bazaar was being held on May 4, was being burnt, was (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) married, on Sept. 25, to a young dressmaker to whom he was engaged at the time. It may be remembered that this modest hero when he returned to his work on the ill-fated afternoon did his utmost to keep his valiant conduct a secret, and it was only when his employer insisted on knowing how he had come by his wound that he told the story of his prowess, and then, overcome by emotion, burst into tears. The brave fellow naturally was not allowed to remain unrewarded and unrecognised, and the breast of his frock coat was adorned with many a medal, while the brida, a very pretty and shy-looking girl, was simply attired in a black satin gown, trimmed with white lace, her hat being set off with roses and white feathers. Both at the Marie and at the church allusion was rightly made to the gallant manner in which Picquet had behaved on that awful occasion. The official who united the couple according to the law said that they had not forgotten how on that memorable day which put so many families into mourning his valour had spared many lives to their relations, and how his splendid conduct had been the admiration, not only of France, but of the world. Then, addressing the bride, the Deputy Mayor told her that she was warmly to be congratulated on having secured such a husband, and added that he felt convinced she would henceforth second him in his efforts to do his duty to humanity at large, and that their lot would be happy and prosperous. At the church, too, where the service was conducted in a very brilliant manner, as the clergy had made a special point of showing their appreciation of Picquet's behaviour, the rector, in his discourse, called him "Le premier sauveteur de France," and spoke in touching terms of the brotherhood of Christians. At the service there were deputations from various societies, and a party of students of the Ecole Polytechnique was also to be noticed. In the evening the marriage was celebrated by a fete got up by the Sauveteurs of the Department of the Seine.

AT last Sagaland is to be connected with Europe by cable, the Icelandic Parliament having entered into a contract with the Great Northern Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable to Reykjavik from Scotland via the Faroes, the work to be begun next year. Denmark and Iceland will (says an Icelandic correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") each make an annual subvention to the company for the next twenty years. One certain result of this will be that all the meteorological offices of the world must have telegrams over the new line once if not twice a day. For the North Atlantic is a great brewer of storms. Great Britain, which has already acquired more than half the trade of Iceland—the annual value of which is about £700,000—and whose fishing smacks and trawlers go to Iceland in intreasing numbers, will be specially interested in the new cable. Thus Colonel T. P. Shaffner's now almost forgotten proposal to connect Europe and North America by cable via Iceland will be partly realised. This was made as long ago as 1859. The Geographical Societies of England and France were strongly in favour of the scheme and Lord Palmerston was also inclined to support it. But Sir William Thomson frustrated the scheme by proving that messages could be transmitted through a cable 3000 miles long.

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, Mr. W. Greaves presiding, when the following resolution was passed:—That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 5,00,000, as provided in clause 4, page 6, in the memorandum of association, to Rs. 6,50,000, divided into 650 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

### THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Chureh Gate Street, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the accounts of the company for its past official year ended on the 30th June, 1897. The statement of profit and loss shows that the earnings of the company during the past year amount to Rs. 1,45,219-11-5, which sum, including the balance of Rs. 923-9-10 brought forward from the previous year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,44,143-5-3. Taking into consideration the heavy fall in the production of yarn owing to the desertion of trained mill-hands on account of the prevalence of the plague in this city, resulting in the compulsory employment of unskilful labour by the local mills on the system of payment of daily wages at unremunerative rates during the latter part of the year under report, your directors cannot but consider the result of the whole year's working of your mill fairly satisfactory. Your directors had to adopt this course, as large forward sales of the yarns of your mill for fixed deliveries covered by purchases of cotton had been effected by the agents at profitable rates long before the outbreak of the plague. From the above amount of profit your directors have already declared and paid to the shareholders an ad-interim dividend of rupees fifty per share for the first half year ended on the 31st December last, absorbing Rs. 50,000, and carried Rs. 40,000, to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, making a total of Rs. 90,000. After deducting the above amount from the above sum of profit of Rs. 1,44,143-5-3, there now remains the sum of Rs. 54,143-5-3 for your disposal. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share should be declared for the second half year ended on 30th June last from the above balance of profit, leaving the sum of Rs. 4,143-5-3 to be carried over to next year's account. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, &c., at the mill are insured for Rs. 18,37,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Damodar Lakhmidas and Eknath Ragunath Khote, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half year ending 30th June last was declared. Messrs. Eknath Raghunath Khote and Damodar Lukhmidas were elected directors in place of the retiring directors. Messrs. Rustomjee Jalbhoy and Manekial Amratlal Dave were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their able and efficient management of the affairs of the company during the past year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

### THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held in the registered office, Colaba, on Monday, at 4 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Motichand Davchand.

The directors' report and the audited accounts of the company being circulated among the shareholders, were taken as read.

The report stated:—The company's affairs are for the last two years being managed by a committee of management, consisting of two of the directors, as was also stated in the last year's report. Mr. Motichund Devchand resigned his seat on the committee in the middle of this year owing to press of business, and Mr. Soonderjee Devchand was appointed in his stead. The managing committee, therefore, now consists of Messrs. Maganlal Daipatram Khakhar and Soonderjee Devchand. The shareholders will notice that notwithstanding the distress which prevailed throughout the Presidency on account of plague and famine, the former of which considerably prejudiced all business in cotton and other like industries, the result of the working of our company has been very satisfactory, and compares very favourably with the results achieved by several other press companies, and it is hoped that the shareholders will no doubt appreciate the disinterested and economic manner in which the committee of management have conducted the affairs of the company during the year under report, without any remuneration whatever at the sacrifice of their time and trouble. Your directors, however, believe that it will very shortly be necessary for them to appoint on the usual terms agents of the company who may attend to the business of the company. Including the balance of Rs. 1,124-1-4, brought over from the last year, the profit and loss account shows a profit of Rs. 12,194-15-5. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 1,500 to the engine and machinery account and Rs. 1,500 to the repairs' fund account, thus leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 9,194-15-5 which they recommend to be distributed as under:—In payment of a dividend of Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the paid up capital, in payment of a bonus of Rs. 250 to the staff of the company, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 944-15-5 to the next year's account. Your directors express their deep regret at the sad death of one of your directors, Mr. Meghjee Tulsidas. The vacancy thus created was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Liladhar Devchand as a director. Mr. Soonderjee Devchand was appointed a director under article 103 of the Association. These appointments you will have to confirm. Mr. Motichand Devchand retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The company's building, machinery, &c., have been insured for Rs. 75,000.

After declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax, the appointments of Messrs. Soonderji Devchand and Liladh

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished, Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new, Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

NEW STOCK of Manicure Sets—Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Nippers, Files, Polishers, &c., on view at THOMSON & TAYLOR'S, 35, Esplanade Road.

ON VIEW.—The late Rai Bahadoor Luchmunsing's Furniture, Rifle, etc., at No. 3, Parsiwada, opposite old Girgam Police Court, to be SOLD on 20th inst.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest elected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a DRAWING TEACHER, for the Alexandra Institution. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, a Passed FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English Qualification for the Amraoti Female Hospital, from 1st December next. Salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

TO LET.—A set of COMMODIOUS ROOMS above Kemp and Co.'s premises, Byculla. Rent Rs. 45 per month. Apply to KEMP and Co., Ld., Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, FLOWER and Co., Hammam, Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Hall.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Agne Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. B. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Badur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions Rs. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-4, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year,

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT:—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

*NOW READY.*
In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAT, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

HAVING noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand by wire through Reuter, we open this evening with our usual comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following Comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 292,000 | 332,000 | 272,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 118,000 | 23,000 | 97,000 |
| " Continent | 65,000 | 91,000 | 55,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 1,385,000 | 1,655000 | 1,036,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 355,000 | 351,000 | 234,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 268,000 | 328,000 | 179,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 560,000 | 10,05,000 | 771,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,920,000 | 2,652,600 | 2,929,970 |
| " " Surats | 57,000 | 163,030 | 138,120 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 251,000 | 402,000 | 933,310 |
| " London | 4,000 | 5,000 | 7,500 |
| American Afloat | 290,000 | 1,97,000 | 170,000 |
| East Indian | 1,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Total | 556,000 | 611,550. | 1,036,810 |
| Price of Middling Americans | 3 23-32d. | 4 7-16d. | 4 29-32d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 9-32d. | 3 5-8d. | 4 1-8d. |
| Difference | 14-32d. | 13-16d. | 25-32d |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 60,324 |
| " " Branches | Inc. | " | 2,51,028 |
| Other " | Dec. | " | 27,94,131 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " | 57,597 |
| Other authorised " | unchanged. | | |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 4,19,854 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Inc. | " | 76,121 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 22,154 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 18,10,586 |

The changes shown in the weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day point to an increased demand for accommodation, the withdrawals from Private Deposits having amounted to nearly 28 lakhs, while in the Cash Balance there was a diminution of some 18 lakhs at 144¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off in the previous week of 13¾ lakhs, at 162¼ lakhs. Loans decreased by 4 lakhs, and Government Securities by ½ lakh. On the other hand, there was an addition of 2¼ lakhs to Public Deposits at the Branches, and ¼ lakh at the Head Office; Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by ¾ lakh.

COTTON continues a very quiet market, and the Mills are reported to have purchased only a few hundred bales. For the New Crop there is also but little enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,055 | bales. |
| Wheat | 603 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 779 | " |
| Rapeseed | 363 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,254 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,170 | " |
| Rice | 10,530 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with no business of any importance reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' right Credits. The latter have been scarce, but a fair amount of re-sales of Telegraphic were done at 1s. 3 11-16d., and the market temporarily advanced 1-32d. for Bank Paper, to 1s. 3 21-32d., at which a moderate amount was placed. We quote at closing:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 5-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 5-8d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 3 11-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 3 13-16d. | " |
| Francs 3 do. | 1·66 1-4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 97 7-16 for cash and the settlement, for 3½ per Cents, with 92 for Threes.

SHARES continue dull. New Indian Press are Rs. 2½ lower; Volkart, Rs. 10 higher; and Howard and Bullough Mill Rs. 10 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Bhownagar ..... 3 6-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 83 3-16
Bar Silver ..... 27 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow left here, for Bombay, yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-I-Hind arrived here, at daylight, to-day, from Bombay.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Prendergast, Capt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, returning to duty, from Egyptian Army, from England.
Carpenter, 2nd Lt, Bo, I S C, from leave, from England.
Kunz, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from England.
Poole, Lt, Bo, R A, from sick leave, from England.
Elliott, Lt Col, Bo, 1st Lanc, on remount duty, from Neemuch.
Wolseley-Jenkins, Lt Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Armitage, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Kegworth, Lt, Ms, 14th M I, from leave, from England.
Bayliss, Capt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, off leave, from England.
Stansfeld, Lt, Bengal, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Coghill, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Young, Lt, Punjab, 16th Lanc, on duty, from England.

OCTOBER 18.

Fitzherbert, Lt Col, Bo, Half Pay, on leave, from Deolali.
Dobbs, Major, Ms, 16th M I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Young, Lt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, on duty.
Bayliss, Capt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, off leave, to Jhansi.
Coghill, Capt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Nowgong.

OCTOBER 18.

Sanders, Lt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

1. The drills for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Squad drill.—Wednesday the 20th at 6-30 a.m., and Friday the 22nd at 5-15 p.m. Fall in at Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
Members of all companies are requested to attend.
(2) Cyclist section drill.—Wednesday morning at the same hour and place.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section and attached to C Company:—No. 4182 Cyclist H. P. Russell.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—No. 1 Company, (Town Hall Compound.)—This (Tuesday) morning at 6-45 p.m., and Thursday at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. No. 2 Company, (Nesbit Road Head-quarters.)—This (Tuesday) and Thursday evening at 5-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant and posted to No. 1 subdivision No. 1 Company:—No. 569 Gunner G. J. Reed. No. 570 Gunner A. P. Barker, and the following posted to No. 1 sub-division No. 2 Company. No. 511 Gunner A. H. Muir.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREELY—October 7, at Allahabad, the wife of J. P. Greely, of a daughter.
KEOGH—October 10, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Keogh, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—WALLACE—October 5, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Chard, Captain F. Graeme Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, son of the late Lieutenant-General Sisley J. Batten, M. S. C., to Janette F. A. Wallace, M. D., eldest daughter of the late R. A. Wallace, of Rhynd Dunfermline, N. B.
HUTCHINS—LYALL—October 6, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, Macdonald Hutchins, of Jogapore, Sewan, to Alice Laura, second daughter of D. R. Lyall, C. S. I. (I. C. S., retired).

DEATHS.

JONES—October 10, killed, whilst patrolling near Jamrud Captain T. F. N. Jones, Dragoon Guards.
MILWARD JONES—October 3, at Lady Roberts' Home, Murree, Lieutenant R. A. Milward Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards, of abscess of the liver, after three months' illness.
NELSON—October 10, at Rangoon, Robert Edward Nelson, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897.


COMING at a time when there are ominous indications of disaffection in the Conservative party on account of the commanding influence of Mr. Chamberlain in the Cabinet, the protests of leading City men and representatives of other interests against the bimetallic proposals made by the United States were certain to have strongly influenced the Government in coming to a decision on the subject. The increase of the Liberal majority in East Denbighshire was doubtless regarded by the Cabinet as an indication that the alienation of so important a section of their supporters as the London City men could not be risked just now. These circumstances, taken in conjunction with the strong protest of Lord Elgin and his advisers against the re-opening of the Indian Mints, combined to make it a foregone conclusion that the further negotiations which for diplomatic reasons are being carried on with the United States and other silver-using countries will not result in what the *Times* describes as "a gigantic and perilous change at a most critical moment." That journal now announces in the usual semi-official form that the Cabinet Council on Saturday decided to decline to re-open the Indian Mints or even to enter a Monetary Conference. The Government, however, will soften the refusal by an intimation that it will be prepared to consider alternative proposals from the United States and France for the rehabilitation of silver. This intimation of course means, in plain language, that the United States Commissioner now in London has leave to go. No alternative proposals have even been adumbrated in the United States, for none such could give even the shadow of a hope that the rehabilitation of silver can be effected on some other basis by International arrangement. The deepest sympathy is due to the adventurous speculators on a rise in silver in anticipation of the wholly impossible re-opening of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver. They find themselves the disconsolate possessors of some crores' worth of silver which they purchased at a higher price than it now commands. They will find it very difficult to sell even at a further loss. However, they have bought experience which it may be hoped will safeguard them from similar disappointment in the future.

Those critics who consider that the Government of India are criminally to blame for strongly opposing the suggestion that the Mints should be re-opened would do well to notice the difficulties with which Japan is being confronted as a result of the decision to alter its currency system in a time of stress and difficulty, regardless of the maxim not to change horses when crossing a stream. The changes proposed there are, it is true, in a monometallic instead of a bimetallic direction, but that does not do away with the force of the comparison with India so far as the wisdom or otherwise of a radical change in the existing currency system is concerned. The great fall in silver, largely brought about by the light-hearted decision of the Mikado's Cabinet to demonetise that metal, has greatly interfered with the trade of the country, and now that the gold standard is coming into operation Japan finds herself unable to profit by her exports, as she would have done if the currency had not been experimented with. The Yokohama correspondent of a home paper states that one result will be that the cotton mills erected in China will be able to undersell the Osaka factories, and hence amongst manufacturers the change in the currency is by no means appreciated. The Japanese merchants, who conduct the greater part of the Korean trade, are very anxious to keep the silver yen in circulation in that country, since without it their only available currency will be Korean cash—a heavy copper coinage, the use of which would greatly hamper business. These merchants have submitted a representation to the Japanese Government on the subject, but it is not anticipated that any exception will be made to the demonetisation of silver in the case of silver coins circulating in Korea. In Formosa, too, a difficult problem presents itself in connection with the change. The Chinese and the natives there will have nothing to do with gold; silver is the only metal they regard as money. The consequence is that if the five-yen gold piece is put into circulation there they will readily exchange it for Mexican dollars, thus giving 122½ pence worth of Japanese gold for 112 pence worth of Mexican silver. In order to prevent the outflow of gold that would result, the Mikado's Government propose not to send gold to Formosa, but to supply instead a good store of silver subsidiary coins and silver ingots. It remains to be seen how far this method of meeting the difficulty will succeed. Last but not least, Japan enters upon her new currency experiment at a time when the financial position of her Government is so unsatisfactory that not only will a resort to loans be necessary, but a considerable increase of taxation is anticipated. As everyone knows, the drain on our resources made by the frontier wars and other calamities is placing India in a financial position of the same kind, and the Indian Government would have been insane to consent to sweeping changes in the currency policy to oblige American speculators for a rise in silver.

A PAMPHLET on "The Higher Criticism," by the Rev. A. I. McCaul, embodies the substance of a lecture originally delivered at King's College, London. It is a protest against the facility with which distinguished writers in England surrender to the Rationalism of advanced foreign critics. The reverend author is desirous of stopping the progress of the flood of doubt which may disturb weaker brethren, and sweep them away from the safe anchorage of an unquestioning faith in the Bible. His objections to the conclusions of the "Higher Criticism" are based on somewhat commonplace grounds. It is not an overwhelming condemnation to say that the criticisms are novel, and date only from the present century or that they are revolutionary—they probably were meant to be that—and involve the subversion of history and historical tradition, or that "they result in a state of grotesque and motley disorder, which, one would think, can scarcely be pleasing, even to the ingenious authors themselves." There is not much credit to be gained by men who simply aim at demolishing a house. It is comparatively easy work to pull out a prop here, and remove a corner-stone there. Down the edifice comes, and raises a dust, all its fair beauty destroyed. But it does not prove that the whole edifice was wrong because certain portions were of a style unsuited to the design or were inserted manifestly at different dates. The "Higher Criticism," as we know, has decided that the history of the Pentateuch is taken from older documents which have perished, that the Laws of Moses were drawn up at a much later period than that assigned to them in the Bible, and that they were attributed to the great Jewish law-giver in order to impress the people whom they were intended to restrain. The Tabernacle is declared *ex cathedra* to be a fiction: Deuteronomy to have been written in the days of King Josiah, and the fine prophecy of Isaiah, at the close of his Book, we are bidden to consider the work of another writer who may or may not have borne the same name. These foreign critics indeed consider it the combined work of several authors who lived after the exile which it deplores and immortalises. The 53rd Chapter of the same book is condemned as a fragment, and the interpolation of an unknown reviser.

The Rev. A. I. McCaul pathetically says that, looking at the Old Testament simply as a literary production, and resisting any criticism of the grounds upon which these destructive conclusions have been accepted, they are disappointing in the last degree. He doubts if they can give pleasure to the mind of a scholar, or if they do not rather produce dissatisfaction when read and understood. He evidently thinks that the hardened critics should have felt, and expressed, regret at having to record that they believed the results they arrived at to be founded on fact. He is astonished that they should glory in their work, instead of being covered with humiliation at having, in their own opinion, detected fraudulent invention and interpolation in the Old Testament, which for so many centuries has been unhesitatingly believed and held in deepest veneration by Jew and Christian alike. What is still worse, many of these reckless destroyers even adopt a tone of ridicule and irreverent contempt, which is still more difficult to endure. Their conclusions have produced a lamentable confusion in many minds, and even if they be proved to be correct what comfort will they be to anyone, he asks—Who or what can prove to the satisfaction of the whole Christian world facts that depend on internal evidence of so delicate a nature that few men are qualified to judge, or have leisure to devote to the subject? The Reverend lecturer impressed on his hearers that the new conclusions on the Old Testament are not meant as a joke, that they offer a pitiable spectacle, though they represent the thoughtful work and close research of many devoted scholars. He admits that they may be true, and that we have no right to reject conclusions, if true, simply because we do not like them. But he considers that the onus of proof is a burden not yet discharged by the new critics, and until we ascertain the grounds for these assertions and are satisfied of the *bona fides* of the authority on which they are made, all believers in the Old Testament must defer any readjustment of their own views. He doubts if the scholarship of modern critics is more accurate, or if their knowledge of the original language of the Old Testament goes deeper than that of scholars of a past age. Dr. Pusey is brought forward as an instance of a careful and laborious student, not only of Rabbinical literature, but of German theology and of the Hebrew text, who held, and held vigorously, the traditional belief. Dr. McCaul, an eminent Professor of King's College, was another, and here we must express our wonder that no other man, scholar and divine, seems to have occurred to the mind of the Reverend author in support of his argument. He is satisfied that the conclusions are based more on the subject matter of the Books than on new readings of their original language, and here he says, the assumptions of the critics are arbitrary and incapable of proof. He objects in toto to the "assumptions that religious development followed in all nations the same order, viz., from fetichism, through polytheism to monotheism," or that particular revelations, the spiritual favouring of one nation supernaturally, and miracles and the gift of prophecy were all impossibilities.

The writer of the pamphlet argues against these and many other assertions, but it is not criticising the critic unfairly to say that his arguments are manifestly addressed to the "weaker brethren" whom he fears will be carried away on the tide of doubt. He holds that what keeps so many souls content within the Church, "the traditional belief on this subject (the authorship of the Book of Deuteronomy) is simple and natural and consistent, and altogether free from the difficulties by which the theory of the 'higher critics' is beset." The Book of Genesis, the precession of the creation of the different animated creatures, leads to long dissertations and interesting arguments in which the Duke of Argyll plays the part of defender of the faith against Professor Huxley. The twofold denial of his wife by Abraham, though a stumbling block to the shocked critics, affects the lecturer not at all, and he is surprised at its offering any "serious difficulty" to the worthy Germans. "We shall, I think," he says "all agree that it is neither impossible nor improbable." There indulgent human nature, but not the Biblical critic, speaks. That opponents of reliance on the Biblical narrative should reject all revelation and supernatural grace, does not surprise the author. He knows that they deny the existence of the supernatural, and start on that negative basis, but it does shock him to think that men in high positions in the English Church should countenance deductions based on such principles. He considers it "a sign of the times and scarcely creditable to the writers concerned." This is very severe. He holds that even if they change their views in later life, and admit their mistake, the effect of their published utterances cannot be recalled. He regretfully concludes that there is not much balm to be derived from following the "Higher Critics." "The student is repelled in some cases by the freedom with which they handle the Word of God, by the way in which they rule-out what is not in accordance with their own views, by their evident determination, at all hazards, to neutralise the value of the early records, by their misapprehension of the narratives which the Scriptures supply." It is clear that both sides work at opposite poles, and that it must indeed inevitably be so. The new critics start as men who know nothing of the evidence they mean to sift, and they have a *tabula rasa* on which to record their opinions. The supporters of tradition feel hurt in every fibre at the absolute indifference to their most cherished beliefs displayed by the seekers who want logical proof of everything. Are not both parties actuated by a sincere regard for truth, and a desire to behold her stripped of all meretricious adornments? After all, what does it matter if Isaiah's description of the captivity in Babylon and the rest was not written by him? Is it the less beautiful? If there be chronological errors in the Old Testament, cannot faith survive the knowledge? Need charity suffer shipwreck because the direct bearing of proofs adduced on either side do not strike believer and unbeliever with equal force?

DURING the past fifteen years the number of telegrams passing over the wires in India has more than doubled itself. From ten millions the total has increased to twenty-two. The working expenses of the Department are now sixty-two lakhs of rupees, and the revenue eighty-nine lakhs. These figures, with many others of an instructive character, are furnished by the annual report of the Department which has just been issued. The number of State messages fluctuates, and thus it happens that last year they were fewer. But the paid messages, which numbered over five millions, showed an increase of 340,850, while the number of Government telegraphic offices has gone up from 4,046 to 4,252, there being 48,584 miles of line, 148,136 miles of wire, and 269 miles of cable. Further progress is reported in the matter of rapidity in transmission. Some valuable practical results were obtained towards the close of the year from experiments which have for a considerable time been going on relative to simultaneous transmission on one and the same wire of Morse and vibrator signals. What are known as duplex and quadruplex systems of working have been extended whenever necessary and practicable; and other devices for increasing the speed of transmission of telegrams, such as double sending in the one direction, intermediate offices exchanging traffic on a through wire during short intervals when not in use by the terminal offices, continued to be taken advantage of whenever opportunity occurred. Telegraphic money orders numbered roughly 150,000, of the value to the Department of a lakh and a-half of rupees. All routes show increased business, and what is better still a diminution in the time occupied in transmission. Beyond this, too, it is worthy of note that the complaints declined, as well as the proportion of errors, clearly the fault of Departmental officials. Of the vast number of messages received, only fifteen thousand remained undelivered from all causes, a number which is equal to ·275 per cent. Interruptions have been few, and cases of wire-cutting insignificant, when the great length by wire is taken into consideration. It is an excellently managed department and a progressive one. Bombay receives great kudos for the plucky manner in which its men stuck to their work during the plague, and no doubt will be as highly mentioned in next year's report. But judging from communications which have reached us lately the men desire something more tangible than praise.

THE Masuzais' letter to the Political Officer regarding their position is a curious one, since the salt supply has not been closed. The Khyber has all along remained in the hands of the Afridis' levies, and the occupation of Samana, which is several years old, does not in any way prevent free passage across it. Their real grievance has reference no doubt to last year's enhancement of the duty on salt exported from Kohat District. Even this, however, touches the Adamkhels rather than the Masuzais, who are carriers on a far more extensive scale than in the interior. Its total amount is still less than an anna a seer. The rate demanded by the Masuzais is just half what was paid without complaint for several years, prior to the enhancement twelve months ago.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

AFTER taking part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in England, and visiting several places in Europe, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., returned to Bombay, yesterday morning, in company of his daughter, by the steamship Imperator, and landed privately at the pier head of the Prince's Dock, whence he drove to his bungalow, "Mazagon Castle," Mount Road. The arrival was kept private, owing to the demise of Sir Jamsetjee's niece, which sad event took place on Friday last.

TELEGRAPHIC advice received yesterday, from Hongkong, states that the yarn market is generally very dull. Prices have all round declined 2 to 3 dollars.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning Commander G. A. Rose, arrived from Karachi with troops on board yesterday evening, and anchored outside the Dolphin lighthouse. She will come to her moorings at 6 a.m., to-day

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## PROBABLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

### LORD SALISBURY UNEQUAL TO THE STRAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that an early reconstruction of the Cabinet is probable, as Lord Salisbury is desirous of resigning since his health is not equal to the strain.

Contrary reports are, however, current.

### AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

LATER.

Reuter is authorised to declare that there is no truth whatever in the statement made by the "Daily Chronicle," that Lord Salisbury contemplates resigning.

## SATURDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

### THE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CONTINUED.

### BUT ON DIFFERENT LINES.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Cabinet Council, held yesterday, considered the memorials which had been received from the Bimetallists and Goldites, including one signed by 1,500 members of the Manchester Exchange, urging the fulfilment of the Government pledge to co-operate in securing a stable par exchange.

It is understood that the Home Government have consulted the Indian Government, and that the latter is strongly adverse to the re-opening of the Indian Mints.

Nevertheless, it is believed that yesterday's Council will probably result in further negotiations with the United States and other foreign silver States.

## THE MINTS NOT TO BE OPENED.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The "Times" understands that the Cabinet Council, on Saturday, decided to decline to re-open the Indian Mints or to enter a Monetary Conference, but adds that the Government is very likely to intimate that it is prepared to consider further or alternative proposals from the United States and France for the rehabilitation of silver.

## MARRIAGE OF SIR EDWIN ARNOLD TO A JAPANESE LADY.

Sir Edwin Arnold was married, yesterday, to a Japanese lady, who has been educated in England.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 8th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

## THE SATARA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

### THE CHARGE OF MURDER PROVED.

### ALL FOUR ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, OCT. 18.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, delivered judgment, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, in the case in which Rajaram Malji Ghatge (chief constable), Ebraham Khan Mogal Jan (head constable), and Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji, police constables, of Petha Shirala, Islampur Taluka, in the Satara Collectorate, were on trial for murdering or abetting the murder of Sadya valad Bhagnak Mahar, of Meni, in the Petta, and also for causing hurt to his two brothers for the purpose of extorting confessions of a theft of a paltry amount of Rs. 10 committed at the same village a few days before.

The learned Judge held the offence of murder proved against the two police Constables, and sentenced them both to death; while the Chief Constable and Head Constable were held guilty of abetting in the two offences of causing hurt to extort confessions, and sentenced to 10 and 7 years' consolidated transportation, respectively.

The court was literally packed, and the sentences have created a great sensation.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 18.

There were 54 cases and 39 deaths in the city during the past 48 hours, of which 25 cases and 15 deaths occurred in Sudaseo Peith. There were 31 new cases and 21 deaths round about Poona, of which 12 cases and 13 deaths occurred in the cantonment, and 7 cases and 3 deaths in Sirur.

In the General Plague Hospital 37 died, and 25 were discharged cured, leaving 243 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 8 died, and 44 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 10 died, leaving 45 under treatment.

### THE SEARCH OPERATIONS.

Owing to the increase in plague, two fresh search-parties, one under Lieutenant Plummer, R. A., and the other under Lieutenant Ashburner, of the Durhams, commenced operations to-day.

A Plague Searchers' Camphas been established on the Rifle Range under Colonel Macpherson, who is a new member to the Plague Committee.

## AHMEDNAGAR HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show which was proposed to be held at Ahmednagar early November next has been postponed owing to the appearance of plague there.

## DEATH OF MR. JAIRAM BALWANTRAO.

Mr. Jairam Balwantrao, Hindu (Station, Khandalla), died early this morning. Deceased was well known, and greatly liked by a large number of inhabitants of Bombay and elsewhere in this Presidency.

## THE BELGAUM DACOITY CASE.

BELGAUM, OCT. 18.

The trial of the twenty-three persons charged with dacoity in the Belgaum District commenced before Mr. Beamen, the Sessions Judge, to-day.

The complainant deposed that he was robbed of ornaments worth Rs. 18,000, and Rs. 12,00 in cash.

Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Nargund, High Court pleader, defends the prisoners.

## THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY.

LAHORE, OCT. 18.

At the annual meeting of the Murree Brewery Company, held at Gora Gully, a further dividend of 10 per cent. was delcared, making 16 per cent. for the year.

The company's new contracts come into operation on the 1st January next.

## PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

The sanction for Sixth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court has now arrived from Home.

Mr. W. O. Clarke, who is at present acting for Sir Charles Roe, will naturally step into the post on the latter's return, but Sir Charles Roe retires in April, and another vacancy will then fall vacant.

## THEFT OF JEWELLERY AT RAWALPINDI.

At Rawalpindi, on Saturday night, between the hours of 9 and 10, a despatch box, containing jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,000, was stolen from Mrs. Oldfield's dressing-room.

# THE FRONTIER RISING.

## THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

### ADVANCE ON WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Brigadier-General Hart, V.C., succeeds General Ian Hamilton, in command of the 1st Tirah Brigade.

The advance on Tirah begins on Wednesday, the Second Division leading, the whole force concentrating to attack the Sampagha Pass next Sunday.

Both the Divisions move in light marching order without tents. The British Regiment will each be 700 strong, the Native Regiments 620, the balance escorting the baggage. General Hamilton is doing well.

### THE MASUZAIS AND GENERAL LOCKHART'S PROCLAMATION.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH OCCUPATION.

The Masuzais have sent a defiant letter purporting to represent the Border in reply to General Sir Lockhart's proclamation.

It says the Government have in three places behaved tyranically: 1stly, the salt supply has been closed; 2ndly, for all time there has been free passage over the Samana, and neither the Musalman nor Kafir rulers have seized it, but now it has been taken possession of; and, 3rdly, the Government has taken possession of the Khyber and Khyber country.

It continues: If the Government will give up these three acts of tyranny, then we are willing to make peace. First, the Government should fix a price of salt at four maunds the rupee; second, they should evacuate the Samana; and third, they should recognise that the Khyber is ours, and that the Government have nothing to do with it.

### CARAVAN THROUGH THE KHYBER.

A caravan which has arrived at Peshawar from Dhakka, in Afghan territory, was not molested in passing through the Khyber.

### BLOCK IN THE BARRA VALLEY.

Six hundred Afridis and Oraksais are posted in the Bara Valley, and have blocked the roads to oppose the advance in that direction.

### THE SUBJECTION OF THE MAMUNDS.

The Mamunds have sent in an officer's sword, and the two remaining rifles lost by General Jeffreys' force.

General Blood has reconnoitred up the valley as far as Poshat.

### ATTACK ON A POLICE POST AT HANGU.

The Marai police post near Hangu was attacked on Saturday night, and a company of Garhwal Rifles was sent yesterday to reinforce it.

### MASUZAI GATHERING NEAR SADDA.

### ATTACK ON A PARTY OF THE KURRUM MILITIA.

Early yesterday morning a party of 25 of the Kurrum Militia were fired on near Sadda by the Masuzai Lashkar (500 strong), who were lying in wait for the Cavalry patrol.

The Militia were promptly reinforced by another party of their own Corps (25 strong), and drove off the Masuzais, who lost three or four wounded, our casualties being *nil*.

### THE HADDA MULLAH.

The Hadda Mullah is reported to have returned to his mosque at Jarabi, in the Mohand country, with a small following.

The Dorsetshires, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, and a number of Field Hospitals reached Fort Lockhart from Hangu on Saturday.

### THE SALARZAIS SUBMISSIVE.

Late on Friday night news reached General Blood's Camp at Mattashah that the Salarzais had decided to agree to the terms imposed upon them by Government on Saturday. Therefore, General Blood marched up to the Salarza Valley with all the available troops, proceeding with the Cavalry and field guns as far as Pashati. The guns were placed in a position from which they commanded all the villages on the south-west side of the Upper Valley. The road up was rough, and some difficulty would have been experienced in getting the guns along, but for the exertions of Major Anderson and his officers, the N. C. O.'s and men, of whose energy General Blood reports in high terms. The people in the valley were found carrying on their ordinary avocations, the women and children not having been moved from the villages.

It was reported also that the Mamunds had picketed the passes to prevent any assistance coming to the Salarzais from over their borders.

Next day a Jirgah of the Lower Valley came into camp, where it is awaiting the arrival of the Upper Salarzai contingent, which is expected to-day (Monday).

Lieutenant Watson is progressing favourably. The remainder of the wounded are doing well. The health of the troops remains good.

### THE TROOPS UNDER COLONEL REID.

Colonel Reid has been employing the troops under his command in improving the defences and communications of the Malakhand.

### THE ORAKZAI AND AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 18.

The Afridi and Orakzai Jirgahs have come into Jamrud with representations from the tribes, and are waiting replies to their petitions.

It is reported that an Afridi lashkar was coming yesterday to join the Orakzais in the Khanki Valley. The latter are busy fortifying their villages, commanding Chagru Kotal.

### THE SALARZAIS.

It would appear that the Salarzais do not intend fighting, but the Jirgas have not yet come in, and last night a very strong impression prevailed that they would declare for war. It is now said that the delay is due to disputes between Jirgas of the Upper and Lower Salarzais as to the proportion of the fines to fall on each.

To further complicate matters Ustad Muhammad one of Umra Khan's chief men, is said to have come into this valley to try and create trouble, as he did successfully in the Mamund country.

### PROBABLE DELAY IN THE TIRAH ADVANCE.

It is improbable that an advance will be made before the 22nd at the earliest. The question of a railway from Khusalgarh is one that will shortly come under serious consideration.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar will probably be attached to the staff of General Yeatman-Biggs as Orderly Officer, and not as previously stated to that of Sir William Lockhart. Sir Partab Sing will probably be on the staff of the latter in similar capacity.

### TOTAL CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

The total casualties on the British side in the different actions in the Mohmand Valley alone are stated to be 22 officers and 25 rank-and-file; and the enemy's losses in killed are said to be 500.

## THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

### AN ENERGETIC PROGRAMME.

A telegram, dated Kohat, October 17, states:—The 1st Brigade, with a portion of the Divisional troops, marched from Kohat yesterday for Shinowri; and the 2nd Brigade, with the remainder of the Divisional Troops, accompanied by General Symons and staff, leave Kohat for the same place to-morrow morning. On the 20th instant the 3rd Brigade, with two Mountain Batteries, one Squadron, one Battalion of the Pioneers, and two Companies of the Sappers and Miners, march down to Karappa, on the Khanki River. A small Column of the Second division marches to Talai spur the same day. On the 21st October, the remainder of the Second Division marches to Karappa. On the 22nd instant, the Division crosses the Khanki River, and the First Division marches from Shinowri to Karappa. On the 23rd the First Division will cross the Khanki, and on the same day a Commissariat Supply Depot will be commenced at Karappa. Both Divisions will have with them supplies for one week. From Shinowri all the troops will move without tents, and as light as possible. Mounted officers are only to have one horse apiece.

The whole programme is a very energetic one, and the Tirah Expedition should soon be brought to an end when pushed forward with such spirit. The first Division is largely equipped with baggage, and ponies are supplied in place of mules. These animals have been rapidly fitted out with gear, and after a certain amount of weeding to eliminate weakly ones, will form a very much better collection of transport than might have been expected.

### AFRIDI GATHERING AT MARAI.

A report came into Kohat, to-day, that a large number of Afridis are collecting at Marai, no doubt having heard of the intention now abandoned of one of our columns going that way.

### THE HEALTH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WODEHOUSE.

Brigadier-General Wodehouse is not yet considered fit for duty. His wound not having healed as quickly as the doctors expected. The latest report is that fever has set in.

The interesting experiment with the Rongent Rays was, therefore, tried, and a fragment of the bullet was discovered.

### REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL GHULAM HYDER KHAN.

From a private letter from Kabul, we learn that General Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, No. 3, or Sipah Salar of Herat, has died of fever.

### THE SALARZAIS STILL UNDECIDED.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 18.

A "Pioneer" telegram, dated Mathashah, Salarzai Valley, 16th October, says:—The camp was again fired into on the night of the 14th, but no damage, done. The Salarzai Jirgah has not yet come in, some hitch having occurred in the arrangements regarding the surrender of breech-loaders which are nearly altogether in the hands of the plains tribesmen.

A reconnaissance in force up the Valley has been ordered for to-day. The Jirgah is said to be coming to-day. Some budmashes from Zagai in the Mamund Valley came over, and were reported to be trying to persuade the Salarzais to fight, but they quite understand that if they do, the damage to their forts, villages, and crops will be serious.

The improvement of the defences at Malakhand and Chakdara are proceeding.

All the wounded are being as well as can do expected.

LATER.

Two shots were fired on the night of the 15th, but a party of High land Light Infantry went outside the camp and the snipers disappeared. To-day a reconnaissance in force proceeded some distance up the Salarzai Valley to Dageh, Sir Bindon Blood taking the Guides, the Cavalry and 10th Field Battery on to Pashat. There was no opposition, although last night a report was received that a night attack was possible. All people were at their usual daily employments and showed no excitement as the troops passed by. Women and children were about in the villages. A battery could move anywhere as far as Pashat, and several excellent positions have been found from which they could command all the valley and many of the villages on the hillside. No Jirgahs have yet come in. There is a split between the hill villagers and those on the plains, the former are ready to give in while the latter now want to fight, the reason being that the Mamund malik who intrigued successfully with the Mamunds is egging them on to try to drive us from the valley.

### THE ORAKZAIS AND AFRIDIS COMBINING.

A telegram, dated Fort Lockhart, 16th October, states:—A convoy on Hangu Road between Ibrahimzai and Rhaison was attacked last night by an Orakzai raiding party, and bullocks of 18 carts carried off. One driver was killed and five wounded.

The Gar Orakzai are still holding the Idargai above Chagru Valley. The Samil Orakzai are holding a Jirgah except the Ali Khels, who have gone to the Ublan Pass. The Afridis have arrived at the Sampagha Pass. The 2nd Division is now concentrated at Kai and Shinowri. The Afridi lashkar, with 15 standards, is expected to reinforce the Samil Khels lashkar at Khangarboor to-day, and a Jirgah is to be held to discuss the general plan of action. This apparently shows that the Afridis and Orakzais are acting or trying to act in concert. Work on the road between here and Khorappa continues daily, and has reached a point about nine miles from here. Sir Palmer and staff arrived to-day to watch the fires in the Khanki Valley, which are still visible in large numbers at night.

### STRENGTHENING OF THE CAMP.

17th October, 9 a.m.—Sir Powell Palmer and staff leave Shinowri to-day. It has been decided that the camps at Usterzai, Hangu, Kai, and Shinowri are to be additionally strengthened by a number of camps on the line of communication. Sir Richard Udny, Mr. King, and also Colonel Moore-Molyneux and Hutchinson arrived last night.

### THE AFRIDI JIRGAH.

No further reliable news of the Afridi Jirgah to hand yet. Fires in the Khanki Valley were particularly numerous last night. Search-light under the direction of Captain Fraser, R.E., was tried experimentally last night, and was a fair success.

---

THERE is now no tribal force in the Bazar Valley between the Khyber range and Tirah. Ali Masjid is said to be held by a small picquet of 18 Afridis only; while Landi Kotal seem neglected altogether. One of the many rumours which have reached Peshawar is to the effect that the tribesmen intend filling up the wells on Landi Kotal plateau, but the local clans would certainly prevent any action of this kind.

The course of events in the Afridi country during the past week appears to have been much as follows. The *lashkar* which collected at China in the Bazar Valley left for the Maidan Valley, on the 16th instant, to receive instructions from the Mullah Saiad Akbar. These were eventually given and defensive arrangements were finally decided upon. Each section of the tribe has been allotted certain duties. Thus the Kuki and Zakka Khel of the Bazar and Khyber districts are to hold Ali Masjid road; the Zakka Khel of the Bara Valley, the Sipah, Kamar, Aka and the Usturi Khel are given the Bara route, while the Kambar, Malikdin, Zakka and Adam Khel of the Maidan are to operate in the Tirah passes facing the Samana range. The clans are to give mutual aid whenever necessity may arise. It is thus plain that Sir William Lockhart's advance will be opposed at the Sanpaga and other passes leading into the Rajgal and Maidan Valleys.

Some of the Afridi mullahs and headmen are making a final appeal to General Ghulam Hyder to keep his promise by giving them assistance now. They evidently despair of any action being taken by the Amir, and to appeal to his Highness's Commander-in-Chief in Eastern Afghanistan. Letters have been sent to Jellalabad, and in one of these references is made to a possible intervention by the Amir to save the Afridis from the vengeance of the British Government. The tribes as a whole, however, are in a fighting mood, and this step cannot command general approval.

General Blood may find it necessary to retain a part of his force at the Panjkora for some little time, as the Shamozai section of the Utman Khel, lying to the south-west, have not yet fulfilled their promise of surrendering the number of breech-loaders required of them for sharing in the attack on the Malakhand. If pressure is maintained, they will probably keep their word or give security for the rifles. As the Baizwanis show no signs of activity, there is no pressing occasion for the return of our troops into Swat. The southern portions of the Utman Khel country should certainly be visited, unless the local clans in Total and the adjacent districts comply with the demands made upon them weeks ago by Major Deane.—*Pioneer.*

---

Owing to the increasing sickness among the troops in the Tochi Valley and elsewhere on the frontier, urgent requisitions have been made on the Medical Department for Medical Officers. Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants to take charge of the sick *en route* to the base hospitals and rest depots. Hospital arrangements are available at Idak and Miran Shah, but as the sick require proper accommodation, arrangements have been made to despatch them in convoys of fifty tongas at a time to the base. Four Medical Officers and sixteen Assistant Surgeons are asked for to carry out the extra duties entailed on the Medical Staff. The Indian Medical Service, which is theoretically an independent branch of the Medical Department, is now being called out in instalments to fulfil its function as a reserve for the army in time of war. Even pensioners of the subordinate service are offered substantial pay and allowances to give their services while the pressure lasts.

We hear that foot and mouth disease is very prevalent among the cattle in and around Idak, Miranshah and Boya in the Tochi Valley, and a peculiar form of pneumonia has attacked the Commissariat sheep in the same localities. The Veterinary Surgeons report that this disease is likely to spread among the other animals if proper precautions are not taken to stamp it out. Further importations of cattle into the affected localities has been temporarily stopped.

Two battalions of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry recently passed through Poonch, *en route* from Gilgit to Jammu. This is the regular high road for troops marching in relief to Gilgit and returning from Gilgit to Jammu. Leaving the Jhelum Valley cart-road at Uri, the road passes over the Haji Pir, 10,000 feet above sea level, from Kashmir into Poonch territory. The section of the road in Kashmir territory from Uri to the top of the pass is probably the worst mountain road in Asia, and the wonder is that the numerous baggage animals, accompanying the regiments, ever reach the top in safety. It only shows how suitable mules are for transport purposes in the hills. The road, if such it can be termed, passes in parts round a succession of spurs with a yawning precipice below, and in other parts through the dry bed of a mountain torrent strewn with huge boulders of rock, worn slippery by the rush of many waters. In other years the road has been put into a passable state of repair, but this year it seems to have escaped the attention of the Kashmir Public Works. On the Poonch side of the pass both money and labour have been expended in making the road as good as the nature of the country admits, and it is an agreeable change after labouring up the appalling track on the Kashmir side, to descend into the pleasant valleys of Poonch by a fairly easy road. In the early part of the year two Kashmir Imperial Service Batteries (Mountain) passed over this road on their way to Gilgit, and while it speaks volumes for the agility of the mules that there was no accident, it is hardly an excuse for exposing the animals and guns to avoidable risks.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## THE CHARGES AGAINST LIEUT.-COL. ADYE.

### SIR GEORGE WHITE'S DECISION.

### LEAVE PREPARATORY TO COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

In June last a military court of enquiry was held at Bolarum, with closed doors, to enquire into the relations between Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, Commandant of the First Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and the other officers of the regiment. The papers were forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, who has now issued his orders on the subject. Sir George White says that while he has no reason to doubt Colonel Adye's sanity, he is of opinion that the excitement he displayed during the inspection of his regiment completely unfits him to command a regiment. In view of past services the Commander-in-Chief is reluctant to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Adye's compulsory retirement from the service, and therefore asks him to immediately proceed on leave for one year, and at its expiration to take an extension until the 24th January 1899 the date on which in the ordinary course the Lieutenant-Colonel should vacate command of his regiment. This would enable Lieut.-Col. Adye to apply to reside in or out of India until the 13th of November 1900, when he will be qualified for a pension of £500 per annum. The Commander-in-Chief says that Lieut.-Col. Adye should be given to understand that on no consideration will he ever be permitted to return to duty. Should he not accept this solution of the situation by giving a written guarantee to abide by it, the Commander-in-Chief will recommend his compulsory retirement. Upon Lieut.-Col. Adye accepting these terms unconditionally he shall be at once permitted to go on leave. The orders suspending him from duty will be considered to have ceased to have effect from the date he goes on leave.

## A NEW AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER.

THE s. s. Trieste, which is now in Bombay Harbour, is a new vessel, having been built of best Siemens Martin steel, in the Austrian Lloyd's yards, in the port of Trieste. The vessel is constructed on the three-deck system, with cellular bottom, divided into eight water-tight compartments and one tank aft. She has the highest class at Lloyds: 100 A 1. The Trieste is of 5,000 gross R. T., and can carry 7,000 tons dead weight, including coals. Her displacement is of 10,400 tons, and her maximum draught of water 25 ft. 7½ ins. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; beam, 48 ft.; depth, 33 ft. The available space for loading of a capacity of 312,000 cubic feet is divided by six water-tight parapets into four groups, and special arrangements have been made for quick-loading and unloading the Trieste, eight steam winches and two electric cranes having been placed on the four hatches. Her engines are of the triple expansion type, with cylinders of 29½ inch, 47 inch, 76 inch diameter, respectively, the stroke being 54 inch, and they can drive the steamer at a speed of 14·2 miles an hour. Her ordinary speed will be 12 miles. She has superior accommodation for 50 saloon passengers, the comfortable large and airy state-rooms are all on the main deck, fore to engine and boilers, while the dining room, a bar, and smoking room are situated on the upper deck, where a spacious promenade deck is kept free for passengers. Electric light and appliances of most recent inventions and design are fitted on this steamer. The Trieste, which is the largest steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's fleet, is in command of Captain A. Mitis, and will be run as ordinary service steamer on the Trieste-Bombay-Japan line. The dining saloon, smoking room, with a piano, and a bar are really beautiful, and all on the hurricane deck, which is quite an exception in comfort and extent. The portholes of the saloons and cabins can be kept open in any weather.

## NEW CHRISTMAS CARDS.

WE have seen some specimens of novel Christmas and New Year's cards designed and printed by the Basel Mission, Mangalore. The cards are representative Indian ones, each having an Indian typical scene, Indian plant, Indian figures and animals well coloured and prettily grouped. For instance, the subjects of one card are: a group of native girls, a coffee cart, the passion flower, a green Indian parrot, and aloes growing, the whole forming an interesting picture. For sending to friends all over the world, nothing could be better adapted as reminders of the country in which their absent friends' lives are passed than these well-conceived and artistically finished cards.

## THE CLOSE OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

THE tongas are going fast downhill. All the mere visitors may be said to have departed, bag and baggage, many a cottage on the khud is without a tangle of forgotten creepers, within a wreck of "the furniture that goes with the house" ornamented with shreds of art muslin and a copy of Newman's Indian Bradshaw with certain pages torn out. Only a proportion of what a lady from north of the Tweed calls "residenters" remain, and these are all in doubt. Just what is going to happen nobody knows. The Viceroy's Burma tour is very much in the balance, though so far no orders or instructions concerning it have been modified, and it is hoped that his Excellency will be able to proceed as arranged. I heard to-day that it was most unlikely that Calcutta would this year be graced by any Commander-in-Chief, but in considering this matter we are liable to fall between two stools, the departing and the arriving Excellency. Army Head-quarters at all events is likely to remain in Simla for the cold weather, and from what one sees and hears Head-quarters is by no means ill-pleased at the prospect. Domestic Simla is settling down for its long winter's nap and flittings already being accomplished into houses with a southern aspect. The house problem will next year be a more difficult one than ever if the tide of visitors continues to increase. There have been hardly any additions, and by June this year there was not a habitable corner of Simla nalet. It is to be hoped that some effort will be made to increase the supply of domestic servants for another season. That is one of the things which ought to regulate itself, but somehow it does not, in Simla. There are not enough dhobies, and my word! they are bad—nor enough bheesties. Khitmutgars present themselves asking twelve and fourteen rupees a month to whom the dish-washing of the plains would not be entrusted, deaf are they and blind, of lean aspect and dirty chapkan. There are so few cooks, that for even a passable one you must pay eighteen or twenty rupees a month, and your mallee is a monarch who condescends to scratch the ground with his sceptre, when he is not employing it upon his person. This year even the coolie supply has been precarious and apt on very wet days to vanish altogether. Many an engagement has been broken lately owing to the lack of the necessary transporting biped. The price of atta has been much higher in Simla than in neighbouring Native States, which has doubtless kept coolies away, and the exactions of the chowdry, who supplies them, have also grown, so that people who insist on abiding by the Municipal tariff are very apt to be left to be their own conveyances. One lady who is inclined to be exact in these matters was regularly boycotted by the chowdry, and could obtain no redress, though she sought it with adjectives. Doubtless it is very immoral, but the system of small winkings and recurrent buksheesh is certainly the most comfortable in dealing with these pahari or child-folk. A little tea and sugar after a wetting, a dose of castor-oil now and then—they lick their lips after it—or a packet of quinine, a blanket and an occasional holiday also go far to making your days serene. Both in quantity and quality, however, the Simla jhampani might be improved.

The Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Francis Maclean, has been indisposed for about a week, though his condition is happily not now considered serious. I understand that Sir Francis has been recommended a sea voyage, but whether he intends to accede to the wish of his medical advisers in this respect has not yet transpired.

### AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

The week which has elapsed since my last letter has not been productive of any very special change on the frontier, though matters have progressed considerably. We are all glad to hear that General Blood has at last finished with the Mamunds, whose punishment has cost so many valuable lives. He is now moving once more in the direction of his base of operations via the Malakhand, and the Salarzais and Utmankhels he is to visit on the return march are unlikely to give much trouble after the lesson they have seen administered to the tribesmen both east and west of their own borders. The Tirah Expedition now monopolises most of our conversation, and many are the surmises as to the probable nature of the resistance that will be offered. The proclamation issued by Sir William Lockhart is certain to be productive of good, as the various sections of the Orakzais and Afridis are already at variance, and the only thing which seems to be keeping them together at present is the story their mullahs have been sedulously circulating, to the effect that a war of extermination is to be waged against them. That great preparations are being made against our advance is undoubted, and the affair outside Jamrud, the other day, in which poor Captain Jones lost his life, as much as the attack on the Imperial Service Sappers on the Samana, yesterday, are unpleasant proof that the tribesmen do not mean to confine themselves to the defensive. It is the old border tactic of sniping and sudden charges on isolated parties, followed by retreat whenever a larger force appears, that has to be expected, and of this we shall no doubt hear plenty before the expedition is over. Meanwhile, the delay which has taken place in commencing operations has been productive of this much good that commissariat difficulties are accumulating upon the gathering that Sayed Akbar has got together, and every day that passes sees desertions from his lashkar. Already he has had to withdraw from the pass over the shoulder of the spur which juts out into the Khanki Valley and which would have been an easy one to hold against an invading force, and by the time the leading columns have crossed the Khanki it is very probable that he will have found it necessary to make a further strange movement to the rear. The detachment from the other Afridis of the Adam Khels, whose country commands the Kohat pass through which the brigades have had to march from Peshawar, has already simplified matter very considerably, and with the divided counsels which evidently prevail amongst the other clans the chances of concerted action in opposing us seem to be diminishing. The story of that stormy petrel the Mullah of Powindah having once more called together a lashkar in the wilds of Waziristan loses a considerable amount of the significance that might otherwise attach to it, owing to our having so often heard the same before. This renders it none the less satisfactory, however, that General Corrie Bird's brigades are still in the Tochi Valley, where they completely cut off all communication between the Waziris and their troublesome neighbours further north. If the Mullah of Powindah had found himself strong enough to do anything serious he would long since have given up trailing his coat tails at a distance, and come to close quarters. As it is he can do little harm, and his attitude is probably intended far more to keeping up his own reputation for martial energy than from any notion of making mischief. Meanwhile, we are waiting for the 16th, when the Headquarters' staff of the Tirah Expedition moves out of Kohat and the march to Tirah practically commences.

---

Two Chinese ladies—Dr. Hu King Eng and Mis Wang—are, it is stated, to be the delegates of the Celestial Empire at the Women's Congress to be held in London in 1898.

## THE PLAGUE AT SURAT.

### VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCT. 17.

THERE is a belief among superstitious people that this city of ancient historical renown has the wrath of Heaven upon it, and hence the disastrous fires and destructive floods from which it has suffered from time to time. This old-fashioned superstition is now brought to the minds of the people with double force. The plague has firmly established itself in the town and is working havoc. It has paralysed the trade of the city; has caused terrible commotion among the people, depriving many a family of their beloved ones or their bread-winners. It has made people flee for safety from their homes; and has taxed all the resources of the authorities to the full. The helpless people are terror-stricken and at their wit's end. At such a juncture the visit of his Excellency the Governor will not only re-assure the public of the fact that the authorities have the welfare and safety of the people at heart; but will inspire them with confidence, hope, and courage. When the epidemic raged in Bombay, last cold weather, Surat was priding itself on the fact that it was entirely free from it. It was taken possession of by numerous refugees from Bombay; and people acquainted with its insanitary condition caused by the dirty habits of the people wondered how it was that such a place reputed for its insanitary dwellings should escape from the scourge. The dirtiest part of the place is Golwad, which is chiefly inhabited by grain-dealers. It is the hot-bed of the worst diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, fever, phthisis, and other diseases which first emanated from this locality. Sir Theodore Hope, one of the most respected Collectors of Surat, condemned the locality in no measured terms. It is no wonder that the epidemic now that it has broken out on a soil so congenial to its spread, should be of a virulent type. Owing to the imposition of quarantine against those entering isolated villages, the exodus which was once practically a stampede has ceased to some extent, though people still continue to flee by rail to escape what they think to be a sad calamity. Some shocking incidents occur here and there and strike terror in the hearts of the people. A Bania, named Bhaidass, residing at Kelapith, succumbed to the plague, and it is reported that the corpse-bearers were also seized with plague and soon followed Bhaidass to another world. This has made many of the people decline to act as corpse-bearers, lest they might catch the infection. The dead are now said to be carried to the burning-ground in carts.

The sanitation of the city has been in a deplorable state; but Mr. Moore, the Collector, is doing all that is in his power to cleanse it. Mr. Meade, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Judge, Assistant Collector of Customs, are deputed to supervise and direct the cleansing of the streets. The houses are being whitewashed and disinfected. The Collector is straining every nerve to stamp out and prevent the disease from spreading to other localities hitherto unaffected. The steps in some case seem to be harsh, but this is unavoidable, and is the truest kindness in the end. The Parsees consider it against their religious customs to allow non-Parsees into their house for some time after the death of a person. This might interfere with the disinfecting of the house, or its enforcement might wound the religious susceptibilities of the Zoroastrians. In order to avoid any misunderstanding or clashing with the authorities, the Collector has framed certain rules which, while respecting the religious feelings of the people, will meet the sanitary requirements. This foresight on the part of the Collector is the more considerate since the Parsees of Surat are strictly orthodox in their customs and habits and greatly attached to their religious rites. In some cases, policemen are said to be stationed in a house to see that the instructions for disinfecting are carried out. The people naturally grumble at the unwelcome presence of the guardians of the peace, and it is said that the matter being represented to the Collector, this complaint has been promptly removed. The Civil Surgeon, Mr. Nariman, has been doing his best to combat the epidemic. The Government have appointed Surgeon-Captain Dyson Special Medical Officer on Plague duty. The Collector has issued a notification saying, that as information about deaths is suppressed in some cases, special officers have been appointed to obtain details of the deaths in various localities, and they are authorised to prosecute those who fail to give the required information within three hours of the death of a person. In another notification it is stated that the virulence of the plague is increasing, and everybody is exhorted to do his best to stamp out the terrible scourge by promptly removing the patients to hospitals. At present a thoroughly equipped hospital is open for the Hindus, and steps have been taken not to offend their religious feelings in any way. Arrangements are made to suit their requirements without the infringement of their religious rights. The hospitals for Borahs and Parsees are also now ready. The latter was brought into existence through the exertions of Mr. Jamshed S. Setna, head clerk to the Collector, who was able to get together a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose. During the last week the rate of mortality has gone up abnormally high. This has caused the grain-dealers to shut their shops and run away to their native country. Even the barbers have made themselves scarce. The result of this exodus is that those shop-keepers and tradesmen who still do business have carried up the prices of food and other articles. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Dyson, arrived on Friday last, and inspected the affected locality. He advocates the necessity of segregation. On Thursday the total number of deaths from all causes was 56 and it was 60 on Friday. The plague cases on those days were five and seven respectively. As if all this was unsufficient, cholera has broken out. On Thursday one prisoner died of plague in Jail; while six prisoners died of cholera. This led the authorities to remove seventeen prisoners to the Jail at the Military Lines. There are still seventy-five other prisoners in the Jail. On Friday there were 21 patients in the Parakh shed; 7 in the Civil shed; and 59 in the Hindu Hospital. During the seven days, ending on Friday last, there were 330 cases of plague, of which 203 have proved fatal, 34 recovered, and 93 are still under treatment. Temporary sheds or segregation camps have been erected for the healthy persons, also in the rear of the Railway station near the Dhobi Gaut. The Civil court is situated at Nanpura opposite the Jail.

The pleaders of the court applied to Mr. Walker, District and Sessions Judge, either to close the court for three weeks or to hold it in a village called Piplod. There being a difference of opinion among the pleaders as to which course should be followed, Mr. W. Walker has asked them to make a written application which he will forward to the High Court for opinion. The Collector has decided to provide a "Pass" for anyone who should certify that he has not lived in the affected district for ten days or that he has remained in quarantine for that period; that he has not gone to the funeral of any victim from plague, and that he has not come in contact with a plague patient. Unless he holds a certificate to that effect either from the Collector, or Civil Surgeon, or some authorised officer, the Station Masters at Amroli, Syan, Kim, and Suchin are prohibited from issuing tickets to the second and third class passengers. The following persons are deputed to issue such certificates in different wards alloted to them:—Khan Bahadur Cooverji Kawasji Sabawalla (for Nanpura ward), Mr. Bezonji Maneckji Vakil (for Rustompura ward), Mr. Aderji Jeewanji Deputy (for Nawapara and Salabatpura wards), Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasji, acting Police Superintendent (for Begumpura ward), Mr. Pranlal Harkisandass (for Haripura ward), Mr. Pranjiwandass Parbhudass Dalal (for Mahidharpura ward), Mr. Motilal Hirabhai, Rao Bahadur Kundray Maniray, Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivandass, Khan Bahadur Sorabji Ratanji Master, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji, and Moulvi Abdul Kadur Malam, are assigned one district each, and they are also empowered to issue the certificates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

OCT. 18.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived here, this morning, by the mail train. His Excellency was accompanied by Surgeon-Major Croly, Medical Officer. The mail train conveying his Excellency arrived at 2-13 a.m., but the saloon in which his

Excellency travelled was detached and shunted on to a siding, Lord Sandhurst sleeping therein till day-break. At seven o'clock his Excellency alighted on the platform, where he was met by Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner for N. D.; Mr. Moore, the Collector; Surgeon-Captain Dysen; Mr. Judge, Collector of Customs; Surgeon-Colonel Nariman, Rao Bahadur Ishwardas Jugjivandas Store; and several leading citizens. The Governor first visited the Parakh Dharamsalla, which is a few yards from the station, and is now turned into a plague hospital. He then inspected the Parsee Hospital. He then drove to the Collector's bungalow. His Excellency then drove to the Municipal Hall, where he addressed Commissioners and leading gentlemen assembled there upon the necessity of coping with the plague with might and main. He spoke on the necessity of segregation and other remedies. He thanked all present for co-operation with the authorities, and impressed upon them the necessity of inducing people to remove plague-stricken patients to hospitals opened and not conceal cases and thus spread epidemic all over the town. He referred to the success of measures adopted at Poona under Government instructions and asked them to follow their example. They should not give way to panic, but dissuade others from leaving city. The Collector then asked eight representative gentlemen of different communities who waited upon his Excellency in the evening and they consented to help the authorities in finding cases from respective communities. He then visited the Hindu and Borah hospitals, expressing satisfaction at the arrangements, and then drove to Rander, a village on the other side of the River Tapti. The Governor then went to the Infectious Disease ward, erected in the compound of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Civil Hospital. His Excellency then took his breakfast at the Collector's bungalow and remained there till the afternoon, when he inspected the affected districts, and witnessed the operations for cleansing and disinfecting of infected houses. His Excellency leaves for Bombay by the mail train, which leaves here at one o'clock. Mr. Mir Mazybar Hossein Khan, son of the late Mr. Gulam Baba Khan; Mir Jafarali; Baxei Mir Sadrudin Khan; Sardar Edalji Khorshedji Mody; Syed Zenal Adrus; and the Nuggetshet, Mir Gulabdass Narotumdas, and a few others were the only persons allowed admission into the Railway Station to receive his Excellency.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15.

A GREAT many people appear to think that Hyderabad is a sleepy Hollow, that the only harvest it is capable of producing is a good crop of scandals annually. Recent events, perhaps, justify to some extent the latter idea, but the former is an absolute fallacy. There is, in reality, hardly a place in India which, at this season of the year, is so full of life and fun. Hyderabad, you may think, revels only in intrigues. Far from it. We relegate that sort of business to the chewers of betel-nut and the hewers of their own wretchedness, and endeavour, as far as possible, to take life cheerfully. For the past week or more this has been manifest, free from famine, free from pestilence, and breathing the crisp, cool air which now heralds the rapid advance of the cold season. Verily we can afford to wear light hearts. From Bolarum to Chudderghaut, a succession of events have of late characterised a joyous awakening in social life, and if nothing springs up to terrorise us, the plague for instance, or a volcanic eruption in society, Jack-in-a-box and terror of existence is well worth endurance in Hyderabad, for the next three months at least. Opinions, of course, will vary as to whether a plunge into the whirlpool of coming events is incongruous with an investment in a tombstone by those—and they seem to be almost everybody—who are helping at the obsequies of dear departed Bacchus. Go where you will, a mess tent, replete with sodas and the other things, stares you in the face, and hospitality demands that you submit to the promptings of thirst. Resist, and you are instantly condemned as a monarch of namby-pambyism by your hosts, and the ladies laugh you to scorn wherever you meet them—at paper-chases, at dances, at gymkhanas, and at sundry "At Homes."

Last Saturday the gallant officers of the Hyderabad Contingent got up a gymkhana exclusively among themselves. They had a great number of guests over from the four ends of the country—and a mess tent bright with besiegers. Colonel Gilchrist worked hard for some days to put Murray's course in trim, and Mr. Harbord did the duties of the honorary secretary admirably. The result was that everybody, even the horses, seemed to enjoy the sport, which continued till it was dark, and then all adjourned to that shelter, where Major General Sir Montague Gerard and the officers of the contingent were "At Home," and from where it was not easy to get away without a light conscience and heavy legs. I make bold to say that nobody has learnt the art of entertaining so much to perfection as the officers of the contingent. The races were on a small scale but up-to-date in every way. Mr. Wingfield won the opening Purse of Rs. 50 on Mavourneen; Mr. Binny on Bally-boy cleared the H. C. Scurry; Surgeon-Major Armstrong collared the Bolarum Plate on Major George's Norma; Mr. Saunders brought The Foot home in the Residency Derby; Mr. Binny again came to the front with the Bally-boy and won the Ladies' nomination race; Captain Lane walked off with the Penciller's Purse of Rs. 50; and Mr. Jardine of the Residency who for the first time shone forth as a G. R. secured the Bolarum Oaks on his grand looking horse Baumaboo. I have mentioned the winners, and, after all, nothing more need be mentioned about the races, since they are a week old. One thing noteworthy was the large number of entrances in each event, and if this can always be relied upon, the contingent gymkhanas will be about the best place to get to once a month to see some fine sport.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Secunderabad Amateur Dramatic Society quickened from a long term of somnolence and appeared in a concert and a comedietta at the Laik-ud-Douiah Theatre. Mr. Keene, the comptroller at Bolarum, was responsible for the show. Mr. Plowden, the Resident, wss full, almost pre-sent on the first night, when the house was pretty all "society" being present. On the second night another good audience was visible. The United Service Club, true to its traditions, spread out a Bar, in the offing, and the majority practised at it in and out of season. Among the items, Mrs. Drake was conspicuously successful with "Beauty's eyes," which she sang in grand contralto. Miss Lovell sang sweetly. Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Thelenburg each performed their duty well, and Mr. Beaumont enlivened audience with a banjo solo. Herr Buchner, the bandmaster of the Hyderabad contingent, played splendidly on the violin. The next part, the comedietta, entitled "the Dowager," by Charles Mathews, had a talented *cast*, picked from the best standard of amateurs. Mr. McKeewan, of the Bengal Bank, played the part of "Lord Alfred Lindsay" to a niesty. Mrs. Vans Agnew, as the "Dowager," supported him in a remarkably befitting manner. She was the very ideal of a Dowager Countess. Mrs. Thring made a very pretty Margaret, and Mrs. Hunter a most fascinating "Lady Bloomer." Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Harbord, and Mr. Adams, each did very well. On the whole the show was very good.

This evening the volunteers, after shooting at the ranges for a week, got their prizes from the hand of Mrs. Plowden. But the prize-giving ceremony was, as usual, so tame and flat an affair, that it is hardly worth referring to. Three officers have just resigned the corps.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government as occurring in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending October 15, 1897, were as follows:—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 72 | 35 |
| Poona | 322 | 191 |
| Districts. | | |
| Surat | 92 | 43 |
| Thana | 18 | 13 |
| Ahmednagar | 20 | 19 |
| Nasik | 43 | 30 |
| Poona | 118 | 70 |
| Satara | 926 | 620 |
| Sholapur | 17 | 5 |
| Kolaba | 13 | 9 |
| Ratnagari | 1 | ... |
| Territories. | | |
| Baroda | 13 | 6 |
| Kolhapur | ... | 1 |
| Cutch | 132 | 105 |
| Palanpur | 46 | 27 |
| Jangira | 4 | 1 |
| Total | 1,838 | 1,183 |

The deaths in the four previous weeks were 1,149 on week ending October 8th; 1,081 October 1st; 904 on September 24th, and 798 on September 17th.

The mortality table now stands as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths previously recorded | 36,321 |
| „ week ending Oct. 15th | 1,183 |
| Total to date | 37,504 |

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Middle and Lower Colaba | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| B Mandvi and Umarkhadi | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| C Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao | 3 | 0 | 23 |
| D Khetwadi | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| E Mazagon | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| F Parel | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 1 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| Total to date | 13,518 | 11,011 | |

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plague attacks | 13 |
| „ deaths | 10 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 3 |
| Deaths | 1 |

## A POLICE OFFICER DOWN WITH PLAGUE.

Inspector Todman, of the Bombay Police Force, attached to the Jacob Circle, section, E, Division, was, yesterday morning, removed from the Jacob Circle police station to the European General Hospital, suffering from plague.

### FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS.

The daily report of the local Famine Relief-works, received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 15th instant there were employed on these works 826 persons including 250 women and 43 children. These were distributed as follows:—336 men were employed in dragging carts, and 159 men at the Julai Hospital, Parel Quarries, and the Arthur Road works; 250 women were employed at the different works, and also in breaking stones; 43 children were engaged at the Sankli Tank Segregation Tamp.

### INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,638, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,917, making a total of 5,545 persons. Departures by sea 1,412, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,020, making a total of 5,432 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 1,283, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,252, making a total of 5,535 persons. Departures by sea 881, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,445, making a total of 5,326 persons.

### QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Sunday there were admitted into the Wari Bunder Camps 322 persons, and 227 were discharged, leaving 1,014 persons under observation at the close of the day. In the Narelwady Camp there remained on the same day 989 persons under observation. As the number of persons has been increasing from day to day, the Committee have resolved to open two more segregation camps: one at Mody Khana and the other at Mallet Bunder.

### HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in several hospitals was as under on Sunday last:—Arthur Road, 38; Grant Road, 25; Dariasthan, 12; Hindu Fever, 5; Jain (Bhuleshwar) 3; Jain (Parel), 3; and Don Tod 2.

### EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 17th instant there were four fresh admissions made in hospitals in the state. Two deaths were recorded in the hospitals, while the number of patients under treatment was 54.

### THE EPIDEMIC AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the plague is raging at Surat, it would be well that the authorities should understand the causes answerable for it. It is admitted on all hands that dirt has much to do with it. Salahalpura is said to have suffered and to be suffering more than other places, and anyone knowing its situation would at once say that its insanitary condition accounts for it. The nuisance of the slaughter-hous there is itself sufficient to render it unhealthy, but that is not all. Not far off is the Municipal depot of night-soil which spreads poison not only throughout Salahalpura, but also to other adjoining suburbs, such as Rustampura, Sagrampura, and the like. It is only because these places are open and not very thickly populated that they do not suffer so much as they otherwise would. I had drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to this very matter, when, some months ago, people ran away from Bombay to seek shelter at Surat and other places in Gujarat. Let some competent sanitary authority say that the collection of night-soil not far from an inhabited place is not injurious to public health, and the people will be satisfied that it is the effluvia that they have to complain of and nothing more. As his Excellency Lord Sandhurst has been taking a keen interest in eradicating this terrible disease from all parts of the Presidency, and as his Excellency has visited the city of Surat to inspect the measures that have been adopted there for the prevention of the plague, let me be allowed to draw his Excellency's attention to this source of danger to public health with a hope that something may be done to remove it.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 18. VERACITY.

### ANOTHER CASE AT MADRAS.

The *Madras Times* of Saturday says:—We regret to hear that there has been one more case of plague in Madras. The victim was Abbu, one of the scavengers of the General Hospital, who attended the dressing of the body of the syce who died of the malady about a week ago. Abbu died early this morning at his house in the parcherry at the back of the Roman Catholic Church at Egmore. Doctors Browne and Neild Cook, with a posse of Municipal sweepers, were busily engaged from an early hour this morning disinfecting the whole neighbourhood of Paduped. Meanwhile, all the other residents in the house in which the deceased Abbu died have been sent to the segregation camp at Vepery. Another scavengar, Parthasarady, who also attended the syce during the *post mortem*, is now down with fever at Kachivakam. Everything that could possibly be conceived for the protection of our city has been done by our medical and municipal authorities; and although plague has made its apperance, there is no need yet for alarm. There is a definite reason for the seizure of the unfortunate Abbu, and there is no reason to anticipate a spread of the infection. Those who have had anything to do with Abbu have been segregated as once, and in segregation lies the best hope of escape. As for the other syce lying sick at Kachivakam, hard by Ennore, he is in the jurisdiction of the Collector of Chingleput, who has been forewarned by telegram to make every possible arrangement for the best. We are glad to learn that there has been no appearance of sickness amongst the thirty odd individuals who were sent to the Krishnampet segregation camp near Saidapatt, as having had dealings with the syce who died at Teynampet. They are so thoroughly beyond suspicion that it is likely that they will be let out on Sunday morning. The cases that have appeared have been dealt with at once, and the origin of the disease is known. As long as this is so there is no cause for alarm. It is only when cases spring up, as it were, of themselves, so that no one knows where to look for the next, that there is room for anticipating trouble.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th October, compared with the Statement of 9th October, 1897:—

| Liabilities. | Oct. 9. Rs. | Oct. 16. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 65,00,000 | 65,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 33,33,143 | 33,93,467 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 11,14,285 | 13,65,313 |
| Other Deposits | 3,36,68,289 | 3,08,74,138 |
| Post Bills | 2,030 | 1,967 |
| Credits, undrawn | 13,01,416 | 12,02,195 |
| Rs. | 5,61,19,163 | 5,35,37,101 |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities | 1,34,32,983 | 1,33,75,288 |
| Other authorised Securities | 37,22,897 | 37,22,897 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 50,02,637 | 46,55,738 |
| Loans do. do. | 98,53,388 | 92,35,534 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 73,81,135 | 74,57,276 |
| Dead Stock | 4,15,185 | 4,15,210 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 19,079 | 17,931 |
| Bullion | ... | ... |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,23,394 | 2,30,240 |
| Cash | 1,02,37,605 | 1,44,27,019 |
| Rs. | 5,61,19,163 | 5,35,37,101 |

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE seventh annual Athletic and Sporting meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, commenced, yesterday, on the grounds behind the Marine Lines. As usual, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and were accommodated on chairs under the trees on the west side, refreshments, etc., being provided in a small pendal for ladies and subscribers. The programme was a long one and consisted of 15 interesting items. Punctuality was observed as far as possible. Lieutenant Peile and Mr. E. McCausland carried out the duties of honorary secretaries very diligently, and they were assisted by the following gentlemen, who acted in different capacities:—Honorary Stewards: Brig.-Genl. Ventris, Major Long, Middlesex Regt., Mr. W. C. Symes, Lieut. J. H. Hall, Middlesex Regt., Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. J. L. Symons, Sir James Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S., Colonel Stevens, R.A., Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Captain Fleet, R.N., Mr. L. S. Hudson, and Mr. H. E. E. Procter; Judges: Major Long, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Lieutenant Richardson, R.N., Mr. L. Penny, and Mr. F. A. Prevost; Starter: Captain Fleet, R.N.; Referee: Mr. W. C. Symes; Clerks of the Course: Messrs. M. F. Reid and T. W. Birkett; and Timekeeper: Mr. G. F. Lund.

About an hour after the sports, the Band of the 21st Bo. N. I. came up and played selections of music. Towards evening a very large crowd assembled, and considerable interest was evinced in and outside the enclosure. The events in which most interest was evinced were the Bicycle, the Gymkhana Challenge Cup Flat Race, the Half Mile contest between Fischer and Cole, and the Buff's Challenge Cup and Hurdle Races.

The following are the results:—

220 Yards Flat Race for Native Soldiers.

FIRST HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peon Sanmohtar, 21st Bo I | 1 |
| Pte Kawardi Khan, 21st Bo I | 2 |
| Pte Tatia Chawan, 21st Bo I | 3 |

SECOND HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Nismart Khan, 6th I, H C | 1 |
| Pte Khanmehta Gopalmehta, 21st Bo I | 2 |
| Pte Shaik Abdoola, 6th I, H C | 3 |

THIRD HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Yasin Khan, 6th, I, H C | 1 |
| Havr Jacke De Souza, 9th Bo I | 2 |
| Pte Krishna Dhumal, 21st Bo I | |

First three in each heat to run in the final, which will come off to-day at 3-40 p.m.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| H Cheetham | 1 |
| C M Ross | 2 |
| A A Economo | 0 |

Cheetham threw the ball to a distance of 83 yds., and had an easy win.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

It was open to School Boys under 14 and open to Schools belonging to the High School Athletic Association. It was run in 2 heats with the following results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Elliot, St Mary's College | 1 |
| Philomene D'Mello, St Xavier's College | 2 |
| Cyril Monison, Cannon High School | 3 |
| Mahomed Ismail, Anjuman-i-Islam School | 1 |
| John Fracis Pinto, St Xavier's College | 2 |
| W Jefferies, Cathedral High School | 3 |

First three in each Heat to run in the final, to-day at 4-15 p.m.

HIGH JUMP.

| | |
|---|---|
| E O'Brien | 1 |
| Major Long | 0 |
| E M Bishop | 0 |

O'Brien's best jump was 5 feet 2½ inch.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE. (ALL COMERS.)

Being run in two heats the following six will again contest to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte A Taylor, D L I. | |
| Framji Nowasji Shroff. | |
| H Williams, Y M C A. | |
| Havr Pandnak Laknak, 21st Bo I. | |
| Sergt-Drum'r Howard 2nd Middlesex Regt. | |

150 YARDS HANDICAP (MEMBERS ONLY.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Surg-Maj Crimmin, 10 yards | 1 |
| W H Cole, 6 yards | 2 |
| E M Bishop, Scratch | 3 |
| A A Economo, 6 yards | 0 |
| A Willock, 4 yards | 0 |
| W P Peachy, 6 yards | 0 |
| F P Fischer, Scratch | 0 |
| W St J Church, 8 yards | 0 |
| J D Macrae, 6 yards | 0 |
| J Pollard, 8 yards | 0 |

Surg-Major Crimmin had a good start and right kept the others at a respectful distance.

2 MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP. (ALL COMERS.)

FIRST PRIZE.—A Cup presented by Messrs. Lund and Bloekley.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte H Doherty, 2nd Middx Regt, Scratch | 1 |
| C M Ross, Scratch | 2 |
| R English, 50 yards | 3 |

Doherty and Ross overtook the whole field in the first mile and then a race began, the former winning by several yards.

TUG-OF-WAR.—(Native Regiments.)

Heats will be won by best of three pulls. At the start the rope shall be taut, the centre tape over the centre line and the competitors outside the side lines. The start shall be by work of mouth. During no part of the pull shall the foot of any competitor go beyond the centre line. The pull shall be one when one team shall have pulled the side tape of the opposing side over their own side line. No competitor shall wear boots or shoes with any projecting nails, sprigs, or points of any kind. No competitor shall make any hole in the ground with his feet or any other way before the start. No competitor shall wilfully touch the ground with any part of his person but his feet. N.B.—Each team will be allowed one coach in the arena.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6th Inf, H C, vs. 21st Bo I | 1 |
| 9th Bo I, vs. 8th Bo I | 2 |

Finals will be pulled to-day between 6th Inf. H. C. and 9th Bo. I., the winners of yesterday.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Gymkhana Challenge Cup.)

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fischer | 1 |
| E O'Brien | 2 |
| E M Bishop | 0 |
| J Pollard | 0 |
| R St J Young | 0 |

The first two being out of the reach of others, all attention was given them and just at the last Fischer won by a step.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—(All Comers.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt Drummer Howard, 2nd Middlesex Regt, White | 1 |
| Sergt-Instr J Stevens, G I P Vol Rif, White | 2 |
| Bombr H Poole, R A | 3 |

Howard finished up the distance in 2 minutes and 18 seconds, being a few feet ahead of Stevens.

HALF MILE STEEPLECHASE.

For Native Soldiers brought forth the following results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chimansing | 1 |
| Naik Jahangir Khan, 8th Bo I | 2 |
| Shaikh Ebrahim, 21st Bo I | 3 |

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| P F Fischer | 1 |
| W H Cole | 0 |

This most interesting event took 2 minutes and 20 and three-fifths seconds to win. Fischer combined great staying power with speed.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE for School-Boys over 14 was run in two heats, and the following will run again in the finals:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Pereira, St Mary's College | 1 |
| Edmund Emery, Indo-British Inst | 2 |
| S King, Scottish High School | 3 |
| R Fredericks, Indo-British Inst. | |
| Mahomed Sidik, Anjuman-i-Islam Sch. | |
| Frank Brewin, St Mary's College. | |

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| E O'Brien | 1 |
| E M Bishop | 2 |
| A Willock | 0 |
| G H Pinnis | 0 |
| R St J Young | 0 |
| J C Doyle | 0 |

O'Brien who participated in so many events yesterday again secured the first prize,

"THE BUFFS" CHALLENG CUP.

This was an Half Mile Steeple-chase Handicap, to be run by Foot-Ball playing Members, Foot-Ball Kit.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Willock, 10 yards | 1 |
| A A Economo, 50 yards | 2 |
| L S Hudson, 40 yards | 0 |
| W H Cole, Scratch | 0 |

Every competitor had, at the Water Jump, to go through or over the water, which stipulation caused a deal of mirth.

TUG-OF-WAR (BRITISH.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Middlesex, vs. H M S Lapwing | |
| 23rd Coy., Sn. Div., R.A. „ Royal Irish Rifles | |

The R. I. R. and the R. A. had almost a walk over, having pulled the opponents quite easily. The winners will make a good "pull" to-day.

## ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSION.

### POLICE CHARGED WITH TORTURE.

SECOND DAY.

BEFORE Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, Rajaram Malji Ghatge (chief constable), Ibraham Khan Mogal Jan (head constable), and Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji, police constables, of Petha Shirala, Islampur Taluka, in the Satara Collectorate, are on their trial for murdering or abetting the murder of Sadya valad Bhagnak Mahar, of Meni, in the Petta, and also for causing hurt to his two brothers for the purpose of extorting confessions of a theft of a paltry amount of Rs. 10 committed at the same village a few days before.

Mr. P. N. Bhadkamkar appears for the Crown.

Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, R. R. Kale, and D. G. Divekar defend the accused.

When the Court sat the second day, Kiso Govind gave evidence as follows:—I did not know Sadya Mahar. About a month ago, on Saturday, I was called to a panch. I am an officiating Kulkarni of Kalundre. I went to Meni, at 12 a.m. On Saturday, the corpse was not taken out of the well, but it was taken on Sunday. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were present there. A panchnama was made of the dead body. The chest and the back bore marks of violence, and blood was oozing out of the nose and mouth. The skin was scorched out of one of the fingers of the hands. There were no marks over the body. The mother of the deceased prevented the body being removed from the village until the arrival of the magistrate. The Mahalkari came on Monday. He caused another panchnama to be made. The fingers and toes were all right. At the second panchnama we noticed an abrasion about the lower part of the dead-body. The panchnama made before the accused did not contain anything about this abrasion. The inner portion of the arms had come out. The dead body was sent immediately to the Hospital Assistant, after the Mahalkari came there. The well, into which the body was found, is out of use. The well is about 50 paces from Maharwada. The well is visible from Maharwada, because it is high up. From the Chowdi the well is about 150 paces off. At the time of the panchnama the mother was saying "My son is beaten by the police and thrown into the well." There were besides myself four panchas, Dhondo Kulkarni, Shahu Patil, and two others. The accused acted as usual. Some reports were sent to the Mahalkari. At the second panchnama the same panchas, except one were present. At the time of the first panchnama the new marks were absent. The several reports sent to the Mahalkari stated that the Mahars obstructed the removal of the dead body, and requested the presence of the Mahalkari. The ground near the well was not disturbed.

Ishwara was cross-examined: When I was beaten by the two police constables in the stream, there was no fifth person present. On Saturday, at 8 a.m., Sarji Marni met me, and told me that two Mahar girls, told her that three policemen beat Sadya and threw him into the well. Whereupon I went to the girls who confirmed the story. This statement was made by me before the Mamlatdar and is true. I have no personal knowledge regarding the beating, etc. It is wrong that I saw my brother being beaten and thrown into the well. I also learnt from Sarji the same account. I do not know who was in the Chowdi when we were taken to the stream.

Bhaji Maharni, cross-examined, said: I know nothing about things which occurred on days previous to Saturday. I have spoken only of Saturday. On Saturday morning, at about 8 a.m., my son was found. On Wednesday I had gone to a different village. On the following day I had gone to another village. On Saturday night I was at home. I saw the beating from a high ground in the Maharwada. It was in the early morning. I saw my son thrown in the well and then returned home. The place of beating is sheltered by trees. I could see the beating through the trees. Then I went and informed my husband, who was already up by that time. As I began to cry I did not see where he went. I am sure I went and told him at the house. I obstructed the removal of the corpse, and insisted that it might not be removed till the Mahalkari's arrival. The hook was found from a Elapur blacksmith. The well was searched by throwing in a bamboo rafter. Subsequently the hook was put into the well. The hook struck into the shirt on the body and lifted it up. The bushes round the mouth of the well were cut off. Till Saturday evening this work was being done. Owing to the nightfall the work of taking out the body was postponed. On Sunday morning the rafters and hooks were put in and the body taken out. Then the panchnama was made in the presence of Abasaheb, Dhondo Kulkarni, the witness Kiso, and the two patels. The marks observable were noted down. Then they began to remove the body. I obstructed. When I raised the objection then accused No. 1 made a report to that effect to the Mahalkari. On Monday morning the Mahalkari came. On his arrival the Mahars removed the dead body to Islampur. I saw only my son Sadya being taken, none else. My husband and myself went to Islampur. I remained in the house. I do not know how many policemen had come into the Chowdi as I never went there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Divekar: On Saturday morning my sons were taken away from my house. On the previous night my sons were not in the house, but in Sadya's house. I saw the high ground where my sons being beaten by the police. I did not know the constables previously. Immediately on seeing the sight I returned crying, and sat at home. Excepting my husband I did not inform anybody. I did not see how many constables were under the tree when my sons were being beaten.

Re-examined: I can recognise the constables who beat my sons are the accused Nos. 3 and 4. On Friday night I did not see my sons, who were in the Chowdi. On Friday night I took bread to the Chowdi for my sons.

Ganu Bhagu Mahar stated as follows: A robbery was committed at Bangda's house in our village. I know the two constables and not the other two. About a month ago late in the morning one Friday I was called from the fields by a Mahar. I was taken to Bangda's field. When the two constables and a naik beat me, I told them that I did not know of my brothers had committed theft. My brothers were in the house at the time. I knew that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were in the temple because people said so. They beat me on my shoulder with shoes. Then I went to Islampur and showed marks of violence to the Mamlatdar there. On Friday evening I saw my brother alive when he was taken towards the temple. The sepoys and ramoshes took him away. I did not see him thereafter. He was strong, being well fed and well exercised when left. My mother raised a cry that Sadu was beaten and thrown into the well; whereupon the Mahars assembled. My brother Ishwara was also taken on Friday from the house by the police. I saw him on Saturday morning near the well, wherein the body was thrown. At that time I saw marks of violence on his back. He told me he was beaten by sepoys. He told me nothing about Sadu. Then we went to Islampur and showed the marks to the Mamlatdar.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. R. Kale: I do not know where my brothers were taken to on Friday. I was never taken to the Chowdi, nor did I go there of my own accord. I told the Mamlatdar regarding the beating and none else in the village. The Mahar called me from the jungle, and led me to a place which was a gunshot distance from the Chowdi. After that I came home and took my meals alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Divekar:—When I was beaten in Bangda's field, it was in the presence of the Police Naik, and two constables beat me. There was no other person present. The Naik has come here; I do not know on what business. I told the beating affair to none before I went and stated it to the Mamlatdar.

Sahya, Mahar, deposed to the effect that the police had come to our village to make inquiry into the robbery that was committed at Bengda's field. We sleep at night near the Chowdi as watchmen. Sadya and Ishwara were called in connection with the robbery on Friday morning. They were made to sit in front of the Chowdi. They were not allowed to talk to anybody except the police. We were not allowed to go to them. Till supper time they were detained there. The parents brought bread for the children to the Chowdi, and after they both ate it the parents went back. Sadu and Ishwara were sleeping with us in the courtyard on Friday night. Sadu was awakened by accused Nos. 3 and 4 and taken away. Sadu was all well on Friday night when he was with us. After that I did not see Sadu alive. Next morning his mother raised a cry that Sadu was thrown into the well. There were three other Mahars with me in the Chowdi that night. Sakhya, Gopya, Subhya, Foujdar, Jamadar, and two constables had come to my village for making inquiry of the robbery. The Foujdar and Jamadar were sleeping inside the temple, when Sadu and Ishwara were taken out. On hearing the mother's cry in the morning I went up to the well and found Sadu's blanket.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar: If Ishwara were saying that he took his supper at home on Friday night, he is lieing. Bread was brought to the Chowdi. I do not know by whom. They ate it in my presence and slept with us. We were awake when Sadu was called away. When Sadu was taken away, Ishwara was with us even up to dawn. After daybreak Ishwara was with us. Ishwara left us when he heard his mother's cry. Ishwara was not beaten during night for certain. On Saturday morning I went to the Wadi after Ishwara left us. I returned to my village on Sunday. Sadu's body had already been taken out before I returned. I know nothing about what occurred on Friday during day time. We went to the Chowdi after meals on Friday evening. After the usual dinner time Ishwara and Sadu were already there when I went to the Chowdi. We came to keep a watch. We were not purposely sent for, but came as usual. If Ishwara says that he was taken straight to the naika for beating, he is lieing. I did not see accused Nos. 1 and 2; they were inside, so people said. We were under a tree in the court-yard.

Cross examined by Mr. Divekar: at About 10 or 11 p.m., Sadu was taken. We were about 10 cubits off from the temple on Friday night. I did not know the four accused previously. On Friday night I did not know the names of the two sepoys who took away Sadu; nor am I likely to have seen them before evening. I did not know how many sepoys had come to the village. The constables were looking for Sadya on Saturday morning when I awoke.

Re-examided: Ishwara was taken into the temple after I slept. Ishwara told me that he was beaten on coming out. I do not know where Ishwara was then taken. In the morning I saw him in the Darbar.

Subhya Mahar deposed: I know the accused. They had come to my village to inquire into the robbery. They had brought Sadu, Ishwara, and Nagya, Kundiya (all Mahars) into the Chowdi. They were under a surveillance. It was a Friday evening, a month ago. I went to the Chowdi and saw Sadu and Ishwara there. They ate the bread there which was brought for them by their parents. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 took away Sadu on Friday night. I do not know where or what subsequently became of him. On the second occasion Ishwara was also taken by the constables. Early next morning I went to Wadi for milk. On my return I heard Sadu's mother wailing and saying that her son was thrown into the well. Sadu's corpse was taken out on Sunday. I did not see it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kale: Before I went to the Chowdi Sadu and Ishwara had already come there. Then we all slept under the tree outside the temple. We do not know personally that they were taken. As they were not with us next morning we say that they were taken away. On Friday I did not go to the Chowdi during day time. As the sepoys were questioning Sadu and Ishwara about the robbery, I say they were in custody. Ishwara was there on Saturday morning when I woke up. What I said in examination-in-chief about Ishwara's absence is a mistake.

Cross examined by Mr. Divekar: It was my turn of watching on Friday. My turn come every sixth day. Before that I had no occasion to go to the Chowdi.

Re-examination: I saw Ishwara again next morning. I do not know what happened to him during night. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 took away Sadu.

THIRD DAY.

Lakshia Vithya stated that on Friday night Sadu was taken away by accused Nos. 3 and 4 to the back part of the temple. I do not know when. Thereafter I did not see Sadu alive. On Saturday morning I heard Sadu's mother screaming out that her son Sadu was beaten and thrown into the well by the police constables. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were in the temple. I have stated before the 2nd class Magistrate at Shirala that at first Kundlia was called into the temple and let off; Nagia was then taken in; after a while he also returned. Then Ishwara was taken. He also returned back after a time. Then Sadya was called. This business was done by Rama and Ganu sepoys. Sadya was taken after midnight. We were not allowed to talk to Sadu and Ishwara. Sadu was in good health on Friday night. On Sunday I saw Sadu's corpse after it was taken out. I saw marks upon his eyebrow and temple.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar: On Friday I went to the Chowdi at about 4 p.m. Before me had assembled there Ishwara, Sadu, Gopya, and others. Sadu and Ishwara were sitting where the Mahars generally sit. I do not know who brought them there. I guess they might have been brought by Gopala. I also suppose that they were brought by the direction of the chief constables. In my presence nobody gave any orders for bringing in Sadu and Ishwara. Nobody prevented us from speaking. We sat silent of our own accord. There were five police constables along with the Foujdar. Sadu and Ishwara sat there. They did not say they waited to go home. Nobody prevented them from going. Along with us they also slept in the open space in front of the temple. After dinner I came to the Chowdi and slept there. Nobody was taken away while I awoke. In the middle of sleep the cry of Sadya being taken away. I do not know else. I do not know where Sadu was taken to. I was the first man who woke up on Saturday morning. At that time I saw there Ishwara, Gopala, Kundlia, and Nagia. It was early dawn. Directly on getting up I went to fetch milk. At that time I heard no disturbance. I went to Wadi—a mile off—to fetch milk. At Wadi, I saw sunrise. Between 7 and 8 a.m. I returned from Wadi. I did not see near Chowdi Sadu's father or his brother Ishwara. Before my return they had left for Islampur. His mother alone was there crying by the side of the well, a couple of yards off. Many persons had assembled at the well.

Re-examined: I summoned Ishwara, Sadya, Kundlia and Nagia. One by one these men were taken to the back part of the temple—a lonely place—by Rama and Ganu constables and a Mussalman. I called these men and not Gopala.

Gopala Mahar stated: The police had come to my village to investigate the robbery at Bengda's field. Accused 1 had come. All the Mahars were called. Bengda complained against only four—Sadu, Ishwara, Nagia, Kundla. These four Mahars were called at the Chowdi. Lakshia Taral brought them. Sepoys told Taral to get the four Mahars to the Chowdi. Sadu and Ishwara were at the Chowdi the whole day. Bread was brought there by their mother which they ate there. I have stated before the Mahalkari that the four accused had come to the village. Sadu and Ishwara were made to sit under the tree on Friday night. Rama and Ganu called them into the temple. After that I did not see Sadu alive. Next morning Sadu's mother came screaming out, saying that her son was beaten by the police, and thrown into the well. Foujdar and Jamadar were put up in the temple. On Saturday morning I saw Ishw

## THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### NEW STAMP DUTIES TO BE IMPOSED.
### REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.
### AN IMPORTANT BILL.

AT Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to stamps. He said it was not intended to make any alteration in general principles, but to remedy defects which had become apparent. The changes made would follow the English law as much as possible. He then explained what changes were proposed. Among these were the levying of a one-anna duty on mercantile instruments which, by not being called *hundis* now escape duty. It was also proposed to discontinue the exemption from duty of bills of exchange and cheques under Rs. 20; receipts, however, not being interfered with. Promissory notes payable on demand, but which were really continuing securities, would be made liable to duty the same as bills of exchange not payable on demand. The duty on equitable mortgages would be raised from ¼th to 1-5th of the amount payable on demand. Deeds of adoption giving merely power to adopt were now charged Rs. 10, but deeds recording actual adoption paid nothing; these would now also pay Rs. 10 duty. The stamp duty leviable on perpetual leases would be charged on a consideration equal to ten years' rent instead of one year's rent. In cases of granting powers of attorney, which really meant conveyance by sale, duty would be charged. Sir James Westland then dealt with debentures; but the proposed provisions in regard to them can best be understood by reference to the full report of his speech when published. The idea of the Bill is not to raise additional revenue, but to put the law on a sound footing.

The Bill was introduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced a Bill amending the Indian Penal Code in relation to extra-territorial offences. The only provision of this nature at present in the Code was one applicable to Government servants. The amendment would extend this provision, and a clear definition would be given as to the extent to which the Code applied to offences committed outside British limits. At the suggestion of the Bombay Government it was proposed to make it an offence for a person in British territory to abet any act which would be an offence if committed in British India. That this was necessary was proved by a ruling of the Bombay High Court which had held that a person resident in British territory who incited to murder in Goa was not guilty of any offence. The Government considered that such a person should be held guilty, and that India should not be made an Alsatia for men who incited others to crime.

Mr. Chalmers then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; its object being to consolidate and amend the various enactments now in force relating to criminal procedure. In Mr. Chalmers' introductory remarks the importance of the measure was explained. He said,

"The Code of 1882 has been amended by sixteen different enactments, so that it no longer contains anything like a complete statement of the law relating to criminal procedure, and a consolidation of these enactments has become imperative. But mere consolidation is not enough. Fifteen years' working of the Code has shown it to be defective in many particulars which have not been touched by the amending Acts. It would be outside the scheme of the Government of India to make any organic changes in the Code. But the task of revising in detail 560 sections and five long schedules has not been a light one. Happily I have had the assistance of Sir H. Prinsep, and on him has fallen the brunt of the work. His qualifications for this task are well known. By his successive editions of the Code of 1882 he has made the subject peculiarly his own, and I am fortunate to have had his collaboration.

"As the Council are aware, there are eleven High Courts in India, or rather courts which have the powers of High Courts. All these courts are courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction; the decision of any one of these courts is not binding on any other of them; and as far as I can judge there is not the same anxiety in India as there is in England to follow if possible the ruling of a court of co-ordinate jurisdiction. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, many provisions of the Code have been differently interpreted in different provinces. Thus one and the same provision of the Code may have an entirely different operation according to the locality in which it is applied. The inconvenience of such a state of things is obvious, and I emphasise the necessity pointed out by Sir Fitz James Stephen for the periodical revision of our Codes Sir H. Prinsep undertook the labour of going through all the reported decisions of the courts and collating the results. We have endeavoured by drafting amendments in the Bill to remove, as far as practicable, these discordant interpretations, and to restore uniformity to the law. But apart from the decisions of courts, we have been favoured with a large number of suggestions for the amendment of the Code, which have been furnished by local authorities, judicial authorities and other experts. These suggestions, when collected, form a pile of papers considerably higher than this table. My honourable friend kindly took upon himself the task of examining these suggestions and of winnowing the grain from the chaff. We then, in consultation, settled the amendments to be adopted, and inserted them in the draft. As I have said, organic reform is outside the scope of the Government scheme, and subject to two exceptions I do not think I need trouble the Council at this stage with any remarks on the amendments we have introduced. They are essentially matters for a Select Committee when the Bill reaches that stage. I trust they will be carefully and critically examined."

Mr. Chalmers then explained the two exceptions. The first was the giving power to magistrates to place a person under police surveillance instead of sending him to jail when he could not find security for his good behaviour. This surveillance was not introduced as a substitute for the security, but merely as an optional alternative to actual imprisonment. The second exception, which involved a matter of principle, was the introduction of the English rules as to first offenders. Provision would be made that in the case of a first conviction for theft, criminal misappropriation, or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, the court might, if there were extenuating circumstances, release the offender upon certain conditions, instead of sentencing him. The conditions were that he should execute a bond with or without sureties to come up for judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This system had worked well in England, France and other Continental countries where it had been adopted. There was no reason why it should not also prove successful in India, and he sincerely trusted it would do so.

Mr Chalmers, in conclusion, said: "Looking at the Code of 1882 as an English lawyer, I cannot say I am much enamoured of it. Many of its provisions appear to me to be cumbersome, complicated and over-minute. But then I am aware India is not England. There may good reasons for regulating the minutiæ of procedure here which in England are dealt with as matter of discretion or of court practice. The Code of 1882 has been in force for fifteen years, and courts, practitioners and public alike are familiar with it. Any attempt to alter it organically would for some time create confusion, and would probably do much more harm than good. This consideration we have steadily kept in view. We have, even at some sacrifice of form, preserved almost entirely the original numbering of the sections. When a section has been repealed we have split up some neighbouring section so as to fill up a gap: when new matter has had to be inserted we have, as far as possible, inserted it as sub-sections to original sections or reserved it to the end. As the result I think the numbering of only five or six sections has been altered. This no doubt involves some awkwardness of form, but does not, I think, outweigh the practical convenience of retaining the original numbering of the sections."

Sir H. T. Prinsep then explained more in detail the principal changes to be made in the Code; the objects being (1) to consolidate, (2) to express the law clearly, and (3) to expound it so as to meet the difficulties which have arisen in practice since 1882. Incidentally he stated that the ruling of Sir John Edge regarding the police diaries had been accepted, and would be given effect to in the new code. In concluding his speech, he said the Government hoped that a substantive and lasting improvement would be effected by the consolidation now being undertaken.

The Bill was introduced.

The Council adjourned until November 5th.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th October 1897.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School for all members this morning, Tuesday, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be riding drill daily for recruits at 7 a.m.
3. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEUTONIC SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the plant the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

## THE S. E. P. I. A.

"W. M. W." writes to the "Journal of the Society for the Encouragement and Prevention of Indian Art," :—As regards Technical Education (or, to use a better term, Industrial training) for India, if earnest advocacy would suffice to evolve practical results success ought to be within reach. And as to material for general guidance of workers in that cause there is abundance in the full report of the proceedings of the International Congress on this subject, held last June, since published in three or four numbers of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*; yet it was only towards the close of the Congress that India got a look in. This was for good purpose, so far as the brief occasion permitted, in the two papers read—one by Mr. J. Athelstane Baines, the other by Sir Muncherji M. Bhownagari. The former of these consisted of a review of the conditions, draw-backs, and prospects of Indian industries, which may be regarded as the most comprehensive that has ever been presented in similar compass. It is not our business here to dissent upon the main theme of that paper; but it affords opportunity to once more define the special objects of our Society, and to indicate the proper scale of its influence, thereby differentiating these from the much wider and more directly "productive" operations around and under the term Technical Education. This is done, and almost to our mind, though incidentally, by Mr. Baines in one passage of his paper, which we will take the liberty of borrowing. In a peculiarly graphic account of how "the domestic industries, which occupy the attention of the great bulk of the artisan population, foster the system of apprenticeship," by hereditary training of the carpenter, the blacksmith, and the cultivator, he shows that while this system prevents deterioration of the skill long since attained, it has a discouraging and "crushing effect"—that is, constitutes an obstacle, to expansion and progress in material productions aimed at by the Technical Schools. No doubt this is so, and it is not for us to dispute the proposition; though it is probable there are more serious obstacles in the way of Indian industrial advancement in the Western sense—such as the lack of pecuniary resources, for instance.

Now we come to the special field of the S. E. P. I. A.'s objects and reasons, in which that hereditary conservatism—represented as an "obstacle" to progress in the rougher handicrafts, and the application to them of mechanical facilities—needs to be cherished and jealously guarded against the intrusion of commercial exploitation and Western methods of rapid or indefinite multiplication. Thus we quote Mr. Baines's passage—the first sentence of which, it may be noted, applies to what had been said as to the rougher handicrafts:—

Under this system of family training, farm, pattern and process are maintained unchanged from generation to generation, and the skill necessary to keep up the hereditary standard is never allowed to deteriorate. In certain Art industries indeed the caste feeling is carried still further, and trade secrets are kept inviolate for centuries. For example, the enamel of Pratapgarh is a monopoly of this sort, so is a special form of silk embroidery in Surat, whilst the Kashmiri weaver, when labouring *in partibus*, retires to a solitary well to mix the dyes which have made his work celebrated throughout the two hemispheres, and records the patterns he has inherited in the minutest detail, but couched in a trade diction unintelligible to all outside the hereditary circle. Again, in addition to the inherited taste, and aptitude thus developed and the almost instinctive accuracy and delicacy of touch acquired, the caste system seems to implant a habit of concentrating the attention on the work in hand and an untiring patience which must turn out extremely useful when imparted into work upon modern lines by the individual; but they are qualities, it is to be feared, which will hardly withstand the corroding influence of factorial co-operation, where the conscience is not stimulated, in the case of the majority of workers, by the satisfaction of contemplating their work in the fulness of its completed effect.

Nothing could be better than this intensive exposition of the principles of S.E.P.I.A.; and though the examples cited are few, our readers will have no difficulty in recalling several other illustrations of Indian artistic crafts "the instinctive accuracy and delicacy of touch," and the "untiring patience" displayed in which require to be preserved and encouraged, so as to withstand "the corroding influence of factorial co-operation"—a phrase for which we thank Mr. Baines.

The paper afterwards read by Sir Muncherji M. Bhownagari dealt chiefly with the larger and necessarily mechanical industries, from which remunerative commercial results are sought after on behalf of the Indian peoples. Though some of the subsequent speakers spoke of the view taken as "pessimistic," that tone of the paper may be taken as indicating the urgent need there is for more persevering and practical effort to promote industrial training in India, and not least by the Indian peoples themselves. In this regard, reference may be made to Mr. J. Bowie's paper in our last number on the backward condition of Indian silk production, which pertains alike to the industrial and artistic branches of these wide subjects.

### HAPPIEST OF ALL.

THERE is no time in the twenty-four hours when one ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after a good, hearty meal. And all healthy persons do feel so. The body's demands have been met, and we are easy and comfortable, as though we had paid off an old dun and had money left. We are accessible, humane, and good natured. Then, if ever we will grant a request without grumbling. "True benevolence," says a crusty old friend of mine, "is located in a capable stomach recently filled."

Yes, but what of the incapable stomachs, of which there are so many?—stomachs that disappoint and plague their owners, till the act of feeding, so delightful to others, becomes an act to avoid the necessity of which they are almost willing to die? Ah, that is quite another thing. These poor souls are they who say, as Miss Wallace says in this letter of hers, "I was no longer to be counted among those who have pleasure in eating. Far from it. As for me I was afraid to eat. I felt the need of food, of course—the weakness and sinking that accompanied abstinence—but what was I to do? The moment I ate, my distress and pain commenced. No matter how light the repast was, nor how careful I was not to hurry in taking it, the result was the same. The distress and gnawing pains followed, with discomfort in the chest, and a sense of choking, as if some bits of food had lodged there and were irritating me.

"So objectionable and repugnant to me was the act of eating that for days together I didn't touch a morsel of solid food, subsisting entirely on milk and soda water. Owing to this enforced lack of nourishment I got extremely weak, and about as thin as I could be. I must not forget to say that this happened to me, or rather it began to happen in July, 1895, when I was living at Wellington, in Shropshire. It came on, as you may say, gradually and not with any sudden or acute symptoms. I found myself low, languid, and tired. Then came the failure of my appetite and the other things I have named.

"I took the usual medicines for indigestion, but they had no good effect. After six month's experience of this kind of misery I read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for this disease, and got a bottle from Mr. Bates, the chemist, in Wellington. Having used it a few days I felt great relief, and when I had consumed two bottles I was entirely well. Since then I have heartily commended Mother Seigel's Syrup to many friends, who have invariably been cured, as I was. You have my permission to publish my letter, if you desire to do so. (Signed) Minnie Wallace, Nurse, The Union Workhouse, Oldham, February 22nd, 1895.

In a communication dated January 8th, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta McCallam, of 40, Downfield Road, Walthamstow, near London, states that her daughter Emma fell ill in the spring of 1886 with the same symptoms described by Miss Wallace. She craved food, yet, when it was placed before her, she turned from it almost with loathing. "As time went on," so runs the mother's letter, "my daughter became so weak she could hardly walk. Neither home medicines nor those of the doctors did any good. Her sufferings continued for over eight years.

"In June, 1894, she began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, of which we had just read in a little book that was left at the house. In a week she was better, and in less than two months she was enjoying better health than ever before. She has since ailed nothing, and can eat any kind of food. (Signed) (Mrs) Henritta McCallam."

"Happy," sings Homer "were they who fell under the high walls of Troy." Happier are they who have never fallen under the crushing weight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Happiest, perhaps, of all are they who have been lifted up by Mother Seigel's remedy and placed where once again they can eat, drink, and be Merry. And if all these could be gathered together they would make a greater host than the Greek poet ever dreamed of.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 18TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature of 32° and also to the mean level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure at 8 a.m. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity at 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·862 | Calm | 2 | 92·6 | 57·2 | 51 | ... | 15·85 | −1·18 |
| Sirsa | 29·876 | NW | 4 | 93·3 | 60·3 | 36 | ... | 13·53 | +1·06 |
| Delhi | 29·880 | W | 6 | 94·2 | 64·9 | 34 | ... | 20·16 | −6·07 |
| Agra | 29·844 | SSW | 8 | 93·0 | 64·9 | 43 | ... | 38·53 | +11·45 |
| Cawnpore | 29·827 | WSW | 2 | 90·8 | 75·6 | 78 | 0·01 | 25·76 | |
| Allahabad | 29·819 | ENE | 6 | 82·7 | 75·3 | 91 | 0·13 | 47·33 | +6·85 |
| Jhansi | 29·852 | NW | 1 | 92·6 | 71·2 | 33 | ... | 24·52 | −12·78 |
| Jacobabad | 29·914 | SE | 3 | 98·6 | 62·0 | 40 | ... | 4·94 | +1·31 |
| Karachi | 29·934 | NNE | 4 | 93·6 | 68·0 | 80 | ... | 11·80 | +4·79 |
| Jeypore | 29·926 | Calm | 3 | 94·1 | 66·6 | 43 | ... | 15·33 | −11·91 |
| Ajmere | 29·907 | Calm | 3 | 88·9 | 62·3 | 73 | ... | 22·85 | +2·81 |
| Deesa | 29·907 | E | 6 | 94·8 | 59·1 | 49 | ... | 31·71 | −2·86 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·893 | ENE | 3 | 95·7 | 66·8 | 45 | ... | 31·78 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·933 | NW | 7 | 90·0 | 68·8 | 48 | ... | 13·09 | −5·33 |
| Rajkot | 29·925 | NW | 4 | 93·4 | 68·9 | 62 | ... | 30·90 | +3·11 |
| Ghatodhi | 29·893 | NW | 6 | 95·1 | 64·1 | 37 | ... | 20·09 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·896 | N | 8 | 95·1 | 71·2 | 61 | ... | 18·62 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·945 | NNE | 5 | 90·2 | 57·8 | 38 | ... | 27·38 | −2·61 |
| Indore | 29·918 | Calm | 3 | 87·2 | 67·1 | 54 | ... | 30·74 | −1·90 |
| Saugor | 29·822 | NNW | 9 | ... | 69·6 | 71 | ... | 39·98 | −6·63 |
| Jabulpore | 29·821 | NE | 1 | 88·9 | 74·1 | 84 | ... | 46·69 | −9·44 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·860 | Calm | ... | 92·2 | 69·8 | 66 | ... | 42·20 | −4·83 |
| Khandwa | 29·837 | WNW | 5 | 92·8 | 64·1 | 47 | ... | 25·20 | −5·56 |
| Raipur | ... | NE | 4 | 85·3 | 74·1 | 92 | ... | 32·67 | −15·04 |
| Nagpur | 29·792 | Calm | 4 | 89·3 | 77·1 | 70 | ... | 35·87 | −9·65 |
| Amraoti | 29·838 | SSW | 4 | 91·2 | 70·3 | 53 | ... | 29·71 | −8·46 |
| Akola | 29·851 | NNW | 6 | 91·4 | 67·8 | 42 | ... | 23·84 | −10·44 |
| Surat | 29·855 | N | 3 | 95·2 | 64·3 | 55 | ... | 39·03 | −6·67 |
| Malegaon | 29·883 | W | 9 | 88·4 | 67·9 | 43 | ... | 21·44 | −1·01 |
| Bombay | 29·887 | ENE | 10 | 88·4 | 78·9 | 78 | ... | 51·52 | −4·94 |
| Poona | 29·928 | SW | 4 | 85·0 | 68·4 | 74 | ... | 23·47 | +0·64 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·871 | N | 2 | 87·8 | 65·0 | 31 | ... | 18·80 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·893 | Calm | 2 | 89·8 | 57·7 | 34 | ... | 22·94 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·879 | NNW | 8 | 88·2 | 63·1 | 46 | ... | 18·41 | −4·73 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·867 | SSE | 4 | 88·4 | 76·9 | 84 | ... | 135·75 | +39·09 |
| Belgaum | 29·845 | Calm | 7 | 84·2 | 60·9 | 63 | ... | 41·34 | +0·78 |
| Gadag | 29·895 | W | 7 | 85·0 | 64·4 | 58 | ... | 105·97 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·879 | E | 2 | 85·2 | 74·5 | 95 | ... | 134·69 | +15·28 |
| Mangalore | 29·891 | ESE | 3 | 85·8 | 73·9 | 95 | ... | 183·27 | +46·07 |
| Calicut | 29·883 | E | 6 | 85·2 | 73·8 | 86 | ... | 144·48 | +53·89 |
| Cochin | 29·883 | W | 9 | 84·2 | 74·5 | 85 | 0·06 | 117·36 | +37·99 |
| Bangalore | 29·812 | WSW | 8 | 83·5 | 64·8 | 83 | ... | 33·69 | +10·05 |
| Seconderabad | 29·786 | NW | 7 | 90·7 | 65·8 | 56 | ... | 13·12 | −14·85 |
| Masulipatam | 29·756 | Calm | 5 | 93·2 | 75·0 | 91 | 1·30 | 18·94 | −19·28 |
| Gellary | 29·850 | WNW | 5 | 90·7 | 74·0 | 60 | ... | 21·33 | +1·77 |
| Cuddapah | 29·818 | SW | L | 94·1 | 72·7 | 73 | ... | 27·18 | +3·71 |
| Madras | 29·761 | W | 4 | 93·0 | 74·0 | 64 | ... | 27·71 | +7·77 |
| Coimbatore | 29·45 | W | 3 | 87·4 | 71·1 | 84 | ... | 10·15 | +1·93 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·816 | WNW | 6 | 91·5 | 75·4 | 78 | ... | 23·74 | +10·08 |
| Negapatam | 29·795 | NW | 6 | 90·6 | 78·9 | 73 | ... | 9·77 | −2·39 |
| Colombo | 29·893 | WSW | 11 | 90·0 | 79·5 | 74 | ... | 30·41 | +2·15 |
| Aden | 29·961 | NNE | 7 | 93·8 | 78·3 | 74 | ... | 0·62 | +0·18 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged and the barometric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Secunderabad exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Akola and 10 at Ghatodchi, Neemuch and Colombo. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 8° to 9° in excess at Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The highest and lowest temperatures in the shade were 98° and 52° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Nagpur, Verawal, Mangalore, Masulipatam and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulbore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·30"), light showers at Allahabad and a few drops at Cawnpore and Cochin. The isobars indicate that the depression noticed in yesterday's report remains nearly stationary, and appears to be slowly filling up.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Sunday: The barometer has risen briskly in Orissa and fallen briskly in North Bengal and Upper Burma changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. The depression over the Bay is little changed, but on the whole inclined to fill up somewhat. Pressure is high and uniform over North-West India, low and uniform over the Bay, while moderate gradients exist over the intervening region. Northerly breeze prevail over Northern and Central India, northerly winds over the Peninsular, and easterly or variable winds over Bengal. Force is light or moderate in all parts of India. Temperature has risen over the central parts of the country, fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere, at higher elevations in Kashmir. There has been a brisk fall of the mean temperature lower than usual in North-West India, Bengal, and Central India, and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest abnormal deficiency is reported at Quetta, and the greatest abnormal excess from Sutna. The highest maximum is 98·5 at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Bengal, Ganjam, and Travancore, and a few showers in some central stations. The large amounts reported are over two inches at Balasore, over one inch at Tavoy, Moulmein, Saugor Island, Calcutta, False Point, Berhampore, Cocbin, and Gopalpur.

Monday: The barometer has risen briskly in Burma and changed slightly elsewhere, the changes being generally downward over Northern and upward over Southern India. The depression over the Bay is apparently still slowly filling up, but this is the only change of importance in pressure. The winds have become generally easterly along the west coast of the Peninsula and south easterly to easterly in Burma, but elsewhere the directions are unchanged. The force has risen somewhat in some of the Madras coast stations, but remains moderate or light generally. The temperature has risen in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras, and has fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is less than usual over North-West India and over Burma, and greater than usual elsewhere. The abnormal deficiency is large in parts of Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana. The highest maximum reported is 99·6, at Hyderabad Sind. Rain has fallen generally in Central and Upper Burma and Bihar, while showers have fallen in Lower Bengal, Malabar and Ganjam. Patna reports two inches of rain, and Moulmein, Yamethin, Gaya, Ranchi, Benares and Masulipatam over one inch.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches 29·836 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 82·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 74·3 |
| Dew Point | 71·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·639 |
| Extent of cloud by sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 75·9 |
| General Direction of wind | N. ENE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 225 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·5 |

MONDAY.—OCT. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 75·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 86·0 |
| 6 p.m. | 85·2 |

THE Madrid correspondent of a Frankfurt journal is responsible for a statement that at their recent meeting the Emperors Francis Joseph and William agreed to oppose any encroachment on the part of the United States in Cuba. He adds that should it prove necessary the German Emperor would declare his sentiments by a message similar to that which he addressed to President Kruger. General Woodford, the new United States Minister in Madrid, has stated that what took place in his interview with the Spanish Foreign Minister was a simple conversation. No negotiations were opened. There had been no ultimatum; in the first place because Spain would not brook such a proceeding, and secondly because the United States intended only to offer their good offices in friendly terms. In Washington a prompt solution of the Cuban question was desired before the meeting of Congress in November, because some fears were entertained regarding the influence of the jingo element.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A SUBTERRANEAN laboratory has been opened at the Museum of Natural History, which is situated in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. It has been created in order to study the influence of darkness on animals, and discover by experiment how the animal species are modified and change to other species. In short it is an attempt to apply the doctrine of evolution by experiment; and as such must be regarded as unique in the world, a new departure, in fact. The idea seems to have originated in the researches made not long ago on the animals of the Catacombs of Paris. We mentioned at the time how much these little creatures had been modified by living in darkness.

As Lord Kelvin transformed an old wine cellar at Glasgow University into the first physical laboratory, so M. Milne Edwardes and M. Armand Vire have utilised the Catacombs under the Jardin des Plantes for this first laboratory of evolution. Since these Catacombs date from the quarryholes of Roman Gaul, sixteen centuries back, the site is very ancient, and the human mind has travelled a long way in the interim. The quarries were also utilised in building churches during the Middle Ages. In the sixteenth century Bernard Palissy studied the formation of stalactites in them, and Mericart de Thury installed a number of mineral specimens. The new laboratory is provided with small aquaria for fishes and reptiles. Insects, crustaceans, batrachyians, mammifers, are also installed there, and representatives of the whole animal series are to be submitted to the new conditions of life underground. Already there is a generation of guinea pigs which have never seen the light of day. A feeble red light is employed by those who attend to their wants. Some of the experiments will give results in a few months, others will require centuries. The laboratory though closed to the public will be open to men of science who desire to work there.

Captain Colson has devised a promising means of diminishing the time of exposure of photographic plates in order to get a good image. He finds that some of the light goes through the gelatino-bromide plate, and reflects it back into the film by a screen of white paper or cardboard close behind the film. Better still, he proposes to make the plates with a thin white opaque layer on the glass, and flow the emulsion over them. The layer should also be easily rendered transparent for the making of copies. Captain Colson recently described his plan to the Societe Francaise de Photographie.

The Savage rifle of the Savage Repeating Arms Company of Utica, New York, is proving a deadly weapon for game. The bullet flies 2,000 feet a second. It is small and conical, weighs 185 grains, and is covered with a soft, light metal. Its efficacy depends on splintering the bones and causing the fragments to lacerate the surrounding tissues. Moreover, the soft metal on the nose of the bullet expands in all directions. Smokeless powder is used, and the calibre of the Savage rifle in general use is only 0·303.

According to Colonel Fix, in the "Revue Technique," motor cars for military purposes must be able to stand rough roads, and iron tyres are alone admissible; the hubs should be large, and the wheels like those of field artillery. Steam or petroleum are suitable motive powers, especially steam. Electricity is ruled out, owing to the difficulty of charging accumulators in the field. The war motor car should be a steam traction-engine, designed to haul artillery and supply trains wherever horses can go. Speed and comfort need hardly be considered.

Mr. H. A. Hazen, of Washington, D.C., has suggested that in further attempts to reach the Pole or to cross the Atlantic by balloon, advantage should be taken of the fact that at heights over 6,000 feet the winds are thrice stronger than they are at the surface of the earth. At this height there would also be less danger from moisture freezing on the balloon. The longest balloon journey on record, that in 1859, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, N. Y., a distance of 870 miles, was covered in 19 hours, at a height of 7,000 feet.

According to a writer in "Cosmos," the trees to which divine honours are paid in India are usually instances of two different kinds which have grown together. The Hindoos see in this union of different species a symbol of the reproductive powers of Nature. The banyan tree is in general one of the parties to these vegetable marriages, which are by no means rare in tropical countries. There is a fine example of this vegetable soldering or grafting at Colombo between a banyan on the one part and a Borassus palm on the other.

The camphor trees of Japan, China, and Formosa are beginning to fail, and the United States Government have tried the experiment of growing camphor in Florida, with encouraging success. It is found that there is no need to kill thee tree, as they do in the Far East, because the gum can be extracted from the leaves.

Berthelot, the French chemist, finds that the copper objects found at Negadah and Abydos, in Egypt, are of pure copper, not bronze. They are believed to date from the first dynasty or earlier, and tend to prove the past existence of a copper before the bronze age.

It is a question with anthropologists who were the ancient Slavs, and what were they like. Professor Labor Niederle, of Prague, in the "Globus," maintains that they were longheaded blondes, and cites the classical authors, who speak of their reddish blonde or rufous hair, which appears to have tallied with that of the Goths. At present dark, broadheaded types are numerous in the Slavonic countries, but this fact can, in his opinion, be explained by the darkening of the hair, and broadening of the head which goes on with civilisation and the admixture of other races.

It is a curious coincidence that what are believed to be skeletons of the famous three hundred of Thermopylæ have been unearthed near that place, between the old barracks and the hot-baths. The bones were found in sarcophagi, containing also coins, medals, vases, and ores. These relics of Leonidas have come to light at a humiliating moment for their descendants.

The ascent of Mount St. Elias by Prince Louis of Savoy (Duke of the Abruzzi) practically settles the question as to the highest mountain on the American continent. St. Elias by the Prince's measurement is 18,060 feet high which agrees closely with Russell's measurement by theodolite—18,100 feet, with a probable error of 100 feet more or less. Orizaba, in Mexico, is 18,209 or 18,300 feet. Mount Logan, near Mount St. Elias, is about the same height as its neighbour.

The "Electrical Engineer" warns its readers against experimenting with the Rontgen rays as a depilatory, and mentions the case of a lady who placed herself in the hands of an electrician to get superfluous hair removed from her face. After 20 minutes' exposure on four days running there seemed to be no effect, but by the end of the week, not only the hair, but the skin also, came off.

According to M. Ridder, bees are weather prophets. If the winter is going to be hard they close the entrance to their hive with wax, leaving only an imperceptible hole. If it is going to be fine, they leave it wide open. A bee cannot go outside at the temperature of freezing water without fear of death. Accordingly, if bees close their hives in October the winter is likely to be severe.

Frozen raindrops which fell at Hanover last January are described in the "Jahrbuch fur Mineralogie" by Herr Rinne. They were clear spherical crystals, resembling the "chondrites" of some meteorites, and Herr Rinne has not succeeded in making them artificially.

The starfish not only eats oysters, but eats them with such relish that his depredations amount to nearly as much as those of man. Careful calculations show that in one set of American beds alone the damage done by starfishes amounted in three years to nearly fifteen hundred thousand dollars! One is by surprise; but molluscs know enough about their subconscience to be very much on the alert when their doors are open. The starfish in question is of the kind known as Asterias, and possesses a number of sucker-like feet under its branching arms. With these it obtains a firm grip on both shells of the oyster at the side farthest removed from the hinge. Very deliberately, for nothing is gained by hurrying, it humps itself at the middle, bringing simultaneously a considerable outward attraction to bear on the shells. The force is not enough to suddenly wrench the oyster apart, but combined with time, it attains its object. Fifteen to twenty minutes on the rack are generally as much as the oyster can stand. At the end of that time his adductor muscle gives out and he opens. Then the beautiful organism of the *Asterias* comes into play. He is an uncouth creature by nature, not conveniently built for eating oysters. He has no means of getting an oyster into his stomach. Mahomed-like, therefore, he sends his stomach to the oyster. The entire apparatus with a suction-pump at the end is projected, in a few minutes the oyster is entirely consumed and digested outside the body of the starfish. To such strange uses can our organs come under the workings of natural selection. The force exerted by a starfish when pulling has been tested in various ways, and found to exceed two pounds. To open an oyster suddenly six or seven pounds would probably be required, but size makes a great deal of difference. Starfishes will never tackle an oyster that looks too strong for them.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the miracle of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:

# "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

## D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICE ROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

---

**BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.**

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

## "Hunyadi János"

**ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.**

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi Janos":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

---

## S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

---

*IN THE KITCHEN.*

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

*GOES FARTHEST.*

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

---

## COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

---

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

## Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

**"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."**

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

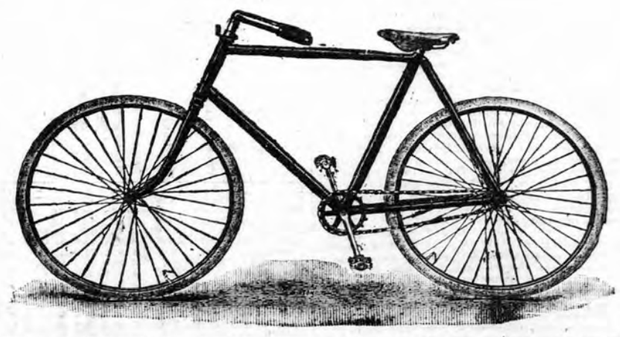
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

---

# 1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

# "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

**ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.**

## A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

# JUST ARRIVED.

| | | Cash Price. |
|---|---|---|
| MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 lbs. | Rs. 450 |
| MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 lbs. | Rs. 410 |
| MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 lbs. | Rs. 330 |
| MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... ... | 29 lbs. | Rs. 330 |
| MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... ... | 26 lbs. | Rs. 400 |
| MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... | 31 lbs. | Rs. 410 |
| MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... | 34 lbs. | Rs. 330 |

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

## MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

---

*THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."*

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

# Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

---

# Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

**For Infants—**

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

**Invalids—**

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

**Growing Children—**

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

**And The Aged—**

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

**Best and Cheapest.**

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

---

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

---

## THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to

WARDEN & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS,

27, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

---

## ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upwa

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Agents for M. OPPNHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

---

# BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s BOMBAY

---

## Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

---

*The Only Food for Delicate Infants.*

## CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

---

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.